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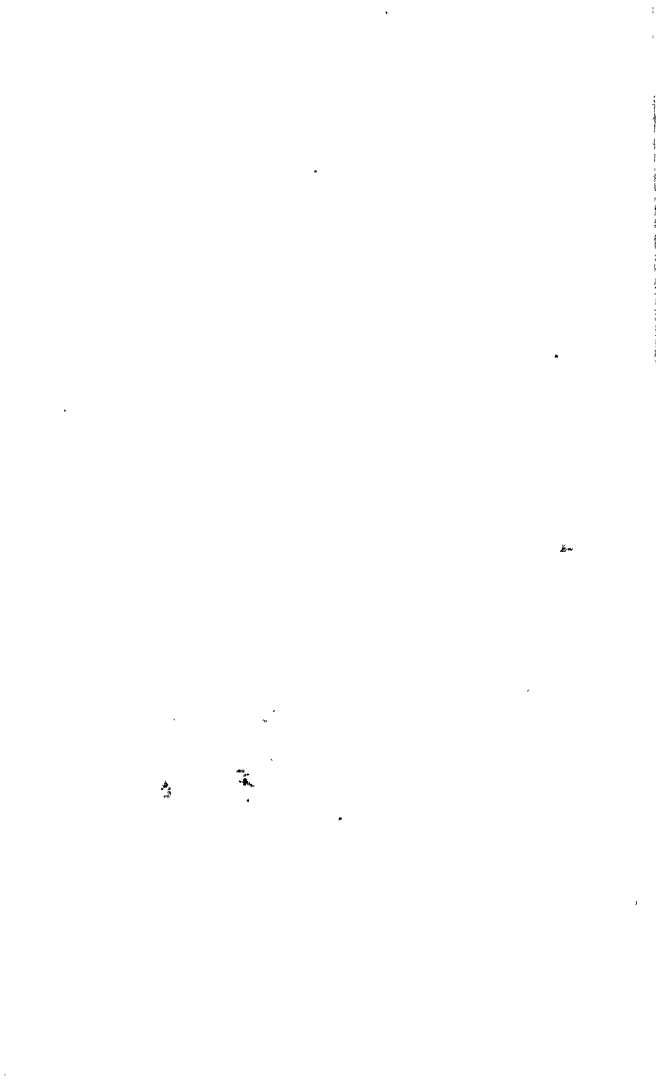
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ANDHRA CHRONOLOGY

(90—1800 A.C.)

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BY

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PREFACE.

In this book I have attempted to give a sketch of the history of the Andhra or Telugu country from the earliest times up to the complete establishment of the British Sovereignty. The form adopted by me is that of Chronological Tables, similar to those adopted by Miss Mabel Duff (Mrs. Rickmers) in her Chronology of India, Dr. Burgess in his Chronology of Modern India and in South Indian Historical Inscriptions by Mr. Sewell, published by the Madras University.

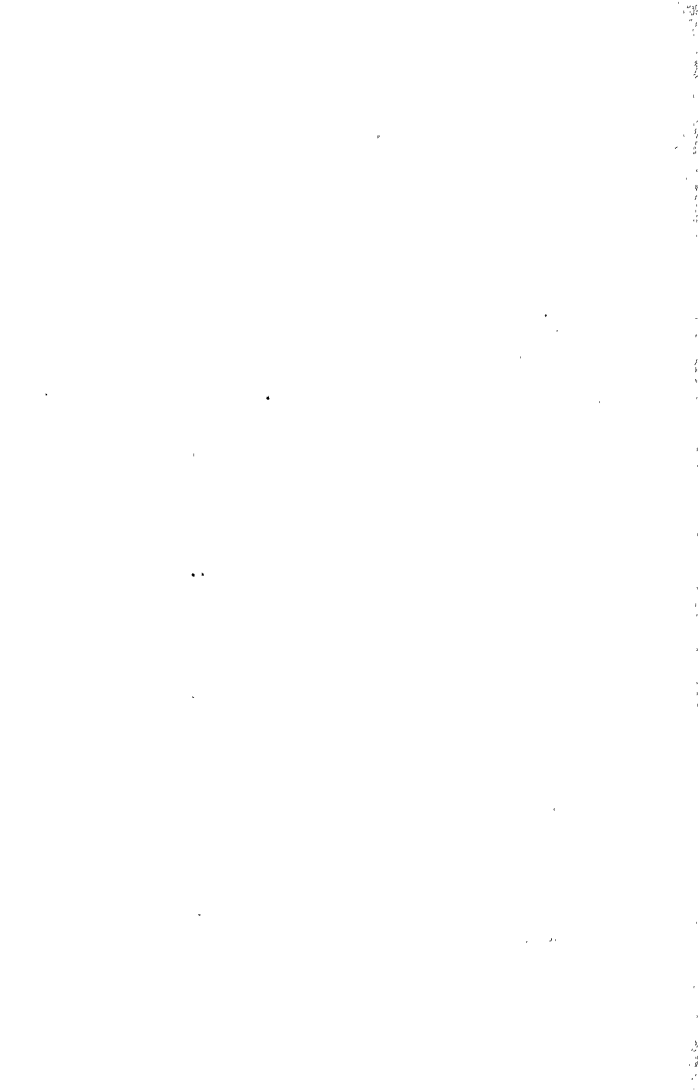
The preparation of the book is mainly based on Epigraphia Indica, 26 vols., South Indian Inscriptions, 11 vols., and articles on Inscriptions in Indian Journals. I am also indebted to Mr. B. V. Krishna Rao's History of the Early Dynasties of Andhra Desa and his articles on the Chronology of the Eastern Chalukyas, for pp. 1-16 and 17-30 respectively, though I ventured to differ from him in a few matters relating to dates. For the latter part of the book, Sewell's South Indian Historical Inscriptions already mentioned has been utilised, but it has to be used carefully in the light of recent discoveries.

I crave the indulgence of my readers for any mistakes as the proof-sheet correcting was done with defective eyesight.

February, 1946.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

AR } ARE } ARSI }	Archaeological Report—Epigraphy of Southern India.
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India.
ASSI	Archaeological Survey of Southern India.
BV } B & V }	Butterworth and Venugopal Chetty Inscriptions of Nellore.
C. P.	Copper Plates.
EI	Epigraphia Indica.
GE	Gangeya Era.
IA	Indian Antiquary.
IHQ	Indian Historical Quarterly.
JAHS	Journal of Andhra Historical Society of Rajahmundry.
JBAS	Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society.
JBRS	Do.
JTA	Journal of Telugu Academy.
K	Kielhorn's list of inscriptions in Southern India—Appendix EI. Vol. VII.
L	Luders' list of Brahmi inscriptions Appendix EI. Vol. X.
Mad Mus Cat.	Madras Museum Catalogue of copper plates in the Madras Museum.
R	Rapson's list of inscriptions in the 'Andhra Coins etc.' (British Museum).
S. I. I.	South Indian Inscriptions.
W. C.	Western Chalukyas.

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ANDHRA CHRONOLOGY.

EARLY DYNASTIES, 90-624 A.C.

THE earliest mention of the **Andhras** occurs in a passage of the Aitareya Brahmana in which they were enumerated among the tribes of the Deccan living on the fringe of Aryan civilization. The date of the Brahmana according to Keith is 800-700 B.C. The passage occurs in the latter portion of it, the date of which, according to McDonnell and Rapson might be as late as 500 B.C.

They were next mentioned in the edicts of Asoka (the great Mauryan emperor who ruled from 269-232 B.C.), in a manner which seems to imply that while acknowledging the suzerainty of Magadha they retained some degree of independence. They found in the decline of the Mauryan empire, soon after the death of Asoka an opportunity of asserting their complete independence.

Their kings were then known as the Andhras or Satavahanas and some of them also bore the title of Satakarni. The Prakrit form of Satavahana is Salivahana but there was no single king of that name which was the name of the dynasty. The monuments of the earlier kings were found north of Poona and had nothing to do with what is now known as the Andhra or Telugu Country. In later times the Andhra rulers either extended their dominion or were pushed by their northern neighbours to the south and thus their last kings ruled in what is known as the Andhra country.

In some of the Puranas a list of 30 Andhra kings was given but it is enough to notice the names of the last eight kings who ruled in the country between the lower Godavary and the Kistna rivers.

Matsya.	Years of reign.	Vayu.	Years of reign.	Brahmanda.	Years of reign.	Vishnu.	Bhagavata.
Gautami-putra.	21	Gautami-putra.	21	Yantra-mati. (?)	34	Gomati-putra.	Gomati-putra.
Puloma.	28			Satakarni.	29	Puliman.	Puliman.
Sivasri.	7			Avi. (?)	4	Satakarni	Medasirras.
Sivaskanda				Siva skanda		Siva skanda.	Siva skanda
Satakarni.	7			Satakarni.	8		
Yajnasri		Yajnisri		Yajnasri		Yajnasri.	Yajnasri.
Satakarnika.	29	Satakarni.	29	Satakarni.	19		
Vijaya.	6	Vijaya.	6			Vijaya.	Vijaya.
Candasi		Dandasri		Dandasri		Candrasri.	Chandra.
Santikarna.	10	Satakarni.	3	Satakarni.	3		
Buloma.	7	Pulovapi.	7	Puloman.	7	Pulomavi.	Sulomadhi.

There is an inscription of the first at Nasik in the 24th year of his reign. The following table shows all the available Andhra inscriptions found in the Telugu country.

Place.	Ruler.	Year.	Season.	Fortnight.	Day.	Lundra.	Other Reference.
Myakdoni.	Sri Pulomavi.	8	Win ter.	2	1	..	EI. XII.
Bellary Dt.	Vasishthiputra	..	..	..	..	..	153.
Amaravati.	Swami Sri Pulomavi.	..	..	..	..	1248	R. 10.
Dharanikota.	do. do.	(1)5	..	6	1	..	ASSI. I 100
Amaravati.	Sri Sivamaka Sada.	..	..	..	..	1279	EI. XXIV. 256
Ohinna.	Yagnasri Gautami-putra Satakarni.	..	..	..	..	..	R. 19. ASSI. I. 61
Kodavalli.	Vasishthiputra Sati.	27	..	4	5	1340	R. 20. EI. I. 96.
(Pitapur Zamin.)	Sri Chanda Sathi.	13	..	3	10	1341	EI. XVIII. 318.

The first inscription relates to the construction of a reservoir and the second records a gift to the Amaravati tope. The third relates to the establishment of a staff with a dharmachakra in the Dhara-nikota monastery. The last relates to the gift by a minister.

Besides the Puranic lists and the above inscriptions, there are Andhra coins throwing light on their history. Coins of

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 in the above list are found in the Godavary and the Kistna Districts of the Madras Presidency and the Chanda District of the Central Provinces. Coins of other kings whose names sound Andhra but are not found in the Puranic lists were found in the Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts and in South India. Pulumavi's coins were also found in the Coromandel coast. One issue, in lead, of his coins is interesting, in that it has on the obverse a ship with two masts, and was evidently intended for circulation on that coast. The coins were made of potin (an alloy of copper, tin, lead and silver) lead, copper and silver. For further information on those coins *vide*, Catalogue of Indian Coins—Andhras etc., by Rapson. (Br. Museum). Coins of India by C. J. Brown (Heritage of India Series) 21. Indian Coins by Rapson (Encyclopaedia of Indo-Iryan Research); JAH.S. V. 57 Andhra Coins by R. Subbarao.

The coins of Siva-Sri show that he also was a Vasishthiputra. Probabaly he was the son-in-law of the Mahakshatrapa king Rudradaman whose Junagadh Inscription (R. 58) states that he defeated the Satakarni twice but spared him on account of near relationship. The Andhras were Buddhists. The Amaravati Stupa near Guntur was built by them—probably begun by some early king and afterwards extended by his successors. The stupa, in later times, fell in ruins, and the sculptures were buried under the ground and remained so until re-discovered at the end of the 18th century. Some of the fragments of sculpture were taken to London and were placed in the British Museum. Most of the others are now fixed up in the walls of the eastern gallery of the Madras Museum. For further information on the stupa *see* (1) ASSI. I. (=ASI. VI.) by Dr. Burgess and a monograph by C. Sivaramamurthi. (Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum).

The rule of the above mentioned Andhras might have lasted from c. 90-210 A.C.

Ikshvakus.

When the Andhra rule fell into complete decay it was succeeded by that of a short line of kings known as Ikshvakus who reigned in the Kistna and Guntur Districts as evidenced by a number of inscriptions.

IKSHVAKU INSCRIPTIONS.

(a) Maharaja Madhariputra Sri Vira Purisadatta son of Vasishtiputra Chantamula.

Place.	Year.	Season.	Fortnight.	Day.	Reference.
Ramireddipalli. (Nandigama Taluk, Kistna District.)	6	..	..	..	ARE. 1934-29.
Nagarjunakonda (Pal- nad Taluk. Guntur Dt.)	6	Rainy	6	15	Eight inscriptions in EI. XX. 17-21.
Pullareddigudem (Do.)	8	..	8	10	ARE. 1925-6.
Nagarjunakonda.	15	..	8	..	EI. XXI. 65.
..	18	Winter	6	5	EI. XX. 22.
..	20	..	..	..	EI. XXI. 63.
..	..	Rainy	1	2	EI. XXI. 64.
Jaggayyapeta (Nandi- gama Tk.)	..	..	8	10	IA. XI. 258; ASSI. I. 110.

The inscription at Ramireddipalli refers to some private pratishtha. That at Jaggayyapeta refers to the construction of five pillars by a private family. There is an inscription at Gurazala (Palnad Tk.) recording a gift of a field to the Lord of Halampura on the 10th day of the 8th fortnight of Summer in the 4th year of Sri Ruju Purisadatta.

EI. XXVI. 123.

(b) Vasishtiputra Ehuvala Chantamula.—

Place.	Year.	Season.	Fortnight.	Day.	Reference.
Nagarjunakonda.	2	Summer	6	10	EI. XXI. 62-63. (Three Ins.)
Rentala. (Palnad. Tk.)	8	Vasati pakha	.	1	ARE. 1937-62.
Nagarjunakonda.	11	..	1	7	EI. X. 24.

The Rentala Inscription records the construction by a merchant of a stupa for the use of Buddha Sangha and a pillar.

The Nagarjunakonda inscriptions were due to the piety of certain queens and princesses belonging to the royal house and evidently devotees of the Buddhist faith. The inscriptions show

three generations of rulers each being the son of his predecessor. The second king Virapurisadatta married five queens ; his sister married a Maha Senapati (or Commander-in-Chief) and other ladies of the royal family married other feudatory chiefs. The founder of the family Sri Vasishthiputra Chantamula was a Hindu and performed Agnihotra, Agnishtoma, Aswamedha and Vajapeya sacrifices. The others were Buddhists. This rule lasted from c. 210-260 A. C. Up to the middle of the third century Buddhism was flourishing in this part of the country.

PALLAVAS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS.

The immediate successors of the Ikshvakus were the Pallavas. Their origin has been very much discussed by Indian scholars but it is still obscure. The latest theory—that of Mr. B. V. Krishnarao—is that their founder was a son-in law of a prince of a collateral branch of the Andhras.

The plates found at Maidavolu (Guntur District) of **Yuvamaharaja Sivaskandavarman** dated the 5th day 6th fortnight of summer in the 10th year of the reign of the king (father of the donor) record a grant of the village of Virparu (Vipparla of Narsaraopet Taluk). The grant was issued from Kanchi. A.C. c. 265

El. VI. 84.

There is another grant of the same donor, after he became the ruler, from the Bellary District. c. 270 El. I. 2.

There is also a grant by Queen Charudevi wife of **Yuvamaharaja Buddhavarman**. The plates are now in the British Museum. They come from Gunapadheya, Kandukur Taluk, Nellore District. By this grant a field of four¹ nivarthanas was granted to the God Narayana of the Kuli-Mahataraka temple at Dalura (modern Davuluru). The king mentioned in it was Vijayaskandavarman and the donor's son was mentioned as Budhyankura. El. VIII. 143.

In the fragment of a grant found at Darsi in the Nellore District and issued from Dasanupura (probably the old name for Darsi), the names of the donor and his ancestors were lost. El. I. 397.

At this time a prince of the **Brithatpalayana** race was ruling the region on the banks of the Kistna, **Jayavarman** who granted the village of Pantura in the District of Kudurahara after making it an agraharam (Brahmadayam). The plates were found at Kondamudi in Tenali Taluk. They were issued from his capital Kodura (modern Kodur about 10 miles from Ghantasala) and it appears that this town was mentioned by the Greek geographer Ptolemy as Kodoura. Pantura is the modern Paturu on the Kistna river, in the same Taluk. The grant was made on the first day of the first fortnight of the winter season in the 10th year of his reign. EI. VI. 315.

After him, princes of the **Ananda** (or **Kandara**) family were ruling in the Guntur District. The earliest grant of the family is that of **Damodaravarman** found at Mattepadu, Guntur District. It was issued on the 13th day of Karthika suddha in the 2nd year of his reign. He made two great (Maha danas or) gifts namely Hiranyagarbha, Avandhya-gosahasra. By this grant the village of Kangura was granted to a number of Hindus though the king was a staunch Buddhist. It was issued from his capital Kandarupura. This is the earliest instance of the occurrence of the names of the Hindu lunar calendar months.

EI. XVII. 328.

A.C. Further north, the Vengi kingdom (the region round
c. 300 Ellore) was being ruled by the **Salankayana** dynasty; the earliest grant of this dynasty is the Ellore grant of **Vijayadevavarman**—probably the founder. It was dated 10th year Pushya suddha 10th day and was a grant of twenty nivartanas of land and a house site and it was issued from Vengipura.

EI. IX. 56.

The next grant consists of the Kanteru plates (Second set) referring to **Vijayaskandavarman**, and dated first year Vaisakha full-moon. Under it the village of Chintapura was granted to a resident of Lokumari. EI. XXV. 42.

c. 398 The Ongodu plates (set 1) recording a grant of the village of Ongodu (modern Ongole in the Guntur District)

on the 15th day of the third fortnight of Hemantha in the 33rd year of **Vijayaskandavarman** were issued from Tambra-pasthana. These grants show that the early Pallavas had their capital at Kanchi but their territory extended to the modern Guntur, Kurnool and Bellary Districts. EI. XV. 247.

Simhavarma, the eldest son of **Vijayaskandavarman** c.310 succeeded the latter. He had no issue. So his younger brother **Vishnugopavarman** was nominated **Yuvaraja**. In this capacity he issued the Uruvapalli plates granting two hundred nivarthanas of land in the village for the family of Vishnuharadeva a descendant of the general Vishnu-varmam. The villages of Kandukur, Kurapura and the river Suprayoga are mentioned in the description of the boundaries. IA. V. 173.

In a later grant (Chura plates—below) **Vishnugopa-varman** c.340 was described as a Maharaja showing that he had succeeded his elder brother.

About this time a great king of northern India, c.360 **Samudragupta**, of the Gupta Dynasty who ruled from 330 to 375 invaded southern India. A description of his invasion by the court poet Harisena was inscribed on the Lat Pillar of Allahabad below Asoka's inscription. In this he was said to have liberated Mahendra of Pishtapura (Pithapur) Swamiddatta of Kottura giri, Damara of Erandapalli Vishnugopa of Kanchi Hastivarman of Vengi, Ugrasena of Palakka and others. This inscription furnishes the important information that **Hastivarman** (Salankayana) and **Vishnugopavarman** (Pallava) were contemporaries of **Samudragupta**. **Samudragupta** was a great king, a poet, a scholar a musician and a conqueror. In his time the epics Mahabharatha and Ramayana which had been written several centuries before and added to by interpolation received their final shape. Probably the knowledge of southern India derived by his invasion was the basis for Kalidasa's description of the invasion of south India by Raghu in the *Raghuvamsa*. Either in his time or that of his successor a learned scholar of his court was sent to Alexandria to study astronomy (then Ptolemaic)

with the result that the scanty account of the Indian astronomy appearing in the Vedanga Jyothisha was suddenly developed into a scientific system first appearing in the Surya Siddhanta (c. 400 A.C.), still the basis of the astronomical calculations in most parts of India. Further results were obtained sometime after by Aryabhatta, (c. 499 A.C.) by Varahamihira (550 A.C.) by Brahmagupta astronomer and mathematician (625 A.C.) and Bhaskara (1150 A.C.). Since then Indian astronomy has ceased to make any further progress.

- c. 364 Vishnugopa was succeeded by his son Simhavarman II and the grants issued by him are shown in the following table :

Grants of Pallavas Simhavarman II.

Village granted.	Division.	Year.	Month.	Fortnight.	Tithi.	EI.	Other References.
Ongodu II. Pikira.	Karmarashtra.	4	Vaisakha	1	2	XY. 253.	..
	Mundarastra.	5	Aswa- yuja.	1	3	VIII. 159.	..
Magadur.	Vengurastra.	8	Chaitra.	1	5	..	IA.V. 154.
Vilavatti.	Mundarastra.	10	Shravana.	1	5	XXIV. 296.	..

- 368 April 6th—The date of a solar eclipse. By the first of these grants the village was granted on the occasion of the solar eclipse to a resident of Kundura. The eastern boundary of the village was Kodikini (modern Koniki near Ongole). The eastern bounday Ponukuparru and the others cannot be identified. This is the earliest instance of a grant for an eclipse and the only instance before 621, A.C. This is also the earliest instance when an Indian date can be converted into an English date by the help of the eclipse mentioned.

Velivatti of the fourth grant is either the modern Vevveru where the plates were found or Vidavaluru about 12 miles east of it.

Nandivarman (Salankayana) the donor of the Kanteru plates (first set) and son of Hastivarman was probably contemporary with Simhavarman II JAHS. V. 21.

Vijayavishnugopavarman succeeded his father Simhavarman II. In his Chura plates Vishnugopavarman was referred to as Maharaja. EI. XXIV. 137. c 380

Chandavarman son of Nandivarman (Salankayana) was contemporary with him. (See entry under 550 for the next Pallava grant.)

Vijayanandivarman (Salankayana) succeeded his father Chandavarman. his c 390

The grants issued by him are shown below :—

Place.	Name.	Year.	Month.	Fortnight.	Tithi.	Reference.
Kolleru.	Vijayanandi- varman.	7	Pushya.	2	8	IA. V. 173.
Pedavegi.	Nandivarman	10	Sravana.	1	1	JAHS. I. 92.

By the first the village of Vedataluru-pallika in Kudrahara was granted to 107 persons and by the second 10 nivarthanas of land in each of the villages Prathur and Munduru and 6 nivarthanas in each of the villages of Chencheruvu and Kambaramcheruvu were granted. All except Munduru have been identified.

The Ananda (or Kandara) king **Attivarman** issued thec. 400 Gorantla plates granting 800 pattis of land in Tandikonda and the village of Atukuru. Tandikonda is the modern Tadi-konda 10 miles east of Guntur on the southern bank of the Kistna. Autukur is the modern Gani-Autukuru on the northern bank of the Kistna west of Bezwada. IA. IX. 102.

MADHARAS OF KALINGA.

Further north, princes of the Madharakula were ruling over Kalinga with their first capital at Pishtapura after Mahendra mentioned in the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta.

Saktivarman the founder of the family issued the Ragolu plates granting the village of Rekaleva (modern Ragolu) as an agraharam. In this grant the donor was described as Vasisthiputhra and the Lord of Kalinga. It was issued from Pishtapura. It is dated 13th year Vaisakha Suddha 15. EI. XII. 1.

The next record is that of **Anantasaktivarman** who was probably a grandson of the first Saktivarman. To distinguish his own name from that of his grandfather he called himself Anantasaktivarman. He shifted his capital to Vijaysimhapura, the modern Sigupuram which lies between Chicacole and Narasannapeta in Vizag. District. The grant c 400 was dated 28th year Phalguna Suddha 10. By this grant the village of Sakunaka was granted to two brothers. One of the executors of this grant, Sivabhojaka was described as Kumara Amatya (Assistant Minister) and Mahabaladikrita (Commander-in-Chief) and the other executor was called Dandanetra or general. The writer Arjunadatta was called Desakshapaladhikrita and Talavara. ARSI. 1930, 53.

The next grant is a charter of **Chandavarman**, issued from Vijayasimhapura and dated the fifth day of the second c 403 fortnight in the fourth year of his reign, granting the village of Tirithana-vataka; the village was connected with the district of 36 agraharas but cannot be now identified. In this, Chandavarman had the epithet Puranabhagavata and Pitrupadadhyata. The engraver was Rudradatta son of Matrivarana. ARE. 1935, 51.

c 405 For his successor **Umavarman** there are the three following grants:—

Place.	Year.	Month.	Fortnight.	Day.	EI.	Other reference.
Tekkali.	9	Magha.	2	7	..	JAHS VI. 53.
Dhavalapeta.			..		XXVI.	JAHS. X. 143.
Brihatproshta.	30	Margashire.	..	20	132. XII. 4	..

Under the first of these grants the village of Astihavara (modern Atavara) was given and the engraver was a resident of Pishthapura. The charter was issued from Vardhamanapura (Vadamas). The second grant converted the village of Kottura in the Mahendrabhoga Division into an Agrahara and was issued from Simhapura. The last grant separated the village from the Dantayavagubhoga Division and joined it to the Division of 36 agraharas. The writer was Matrivarā (son of the donor Haridatta), perhaps a grandson of the Matrivarā mentioned above under c. 400.

His successor **Chandavarman II** issued the Komarti c 435 grant. He was perhaps a grandson of Chandavarman -442 already mentioned (who issued the Tirithana grant). Under this the village of Kottura was separated from the king's division and was granted as an agraharam. It was issued on the 6th day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra in the 6th year of his reign. Chandavarman was described as Bappa-Bhattaraka Padabhakta. EI. IV. 142.

The last charter of the Madharas is the Korasanda c 442 grant of **Visakhavarman** issued on the 25th day of -450 Hemantha 7th fortnight in the 7th year. Under it, the village of Thampoyaka in the Korosandaka vishaya was given to five residents of the village of Sabhrabhendi. The edict was issued from Sripura. EI. XXI. 23.

Perhaps Visakhapattana (the modern Vizagapatam) was named after this king.

The Penugonda plates issued by the Western Ganga king c 475 **Madhava II** on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra records a gift of 65 paddy fields having a sowing capacity of 27 Khandrigas to the Karmatura Kehetra situated below the great Paruvi lake (the modern Parigi 7 miles south of Hindupur). This shows that the modern Anantapur district was then under the rule of the Western Gangas.

EI. XIV. 331.

VISHNUKUNDINS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS.

The dynasty that next comes up for consideration is that of the Vishnukundins. They seemed to have ruled in the Andhra country proper. The founder of the dynasty

was Madhavavarman I. He was succeeded by his son Devavarman and he in his turn was succeeded by his son Madhavavarman II.

THE VASISHTHAS.

Another family was meanwhile ruling in the Kalinga country after the Madharas. They called themselves Vasishthas and were probably related to Madharas, as the Madhara Saktivarman was called a Vasishtiputra. The first ruler was Gunavarman. His son was Prabhanjanavarman and the grandson was Ananthavarman. These details are obtained from 2 copper plates issued by the last.

- c. 481 June 19th. (1) Sringavarapukota plates issued from Pishtapura on the 13th tithi coupled with Dakshanayana Sankranthi granting the village of Kindeppa to a resident of Achanta free of taxes. EI. XXIII. 56.

- c. 492 Jan. 10. (2) The Siripuram plates dated the full-moon day of Magha in the Mahaaswayuja Samvatsara (the name of the year is in the Twelve-year cycle of Jupiter). The plates were issued from the capital Devapura and under this grant the village of Tontapura previously granted subject to taxes was issued tax-free ; but we hear no more of this dynasty. EI. XXIV. 47.

- c. 495 The details about the first three Vishnukundins are obtained from the plates found at Ipur (Tenali Taluk, Guntur District) and issued by Madhavavarman II. In this grant which was dated the 27th year, the seventh day of the seventh fortnight of the rainy season the king was said to be residing at Amarapura and was described as Thrikutamalayadhipathi and Bhagavatsriparvatha-Swami-padanudhyatha and his grandfather the founder was said to have performed the Aswamedhas and many Agnistomas. EI. XVII. 337.

- c. 498 A new line of kings called the Gangas succeeded the Vasisthas in the Kalinga country. They reckon years from an era called the Gangeya era, the starting point of which was probably 498 A. C. These kings are referred to by scholars as the Eastern Gangas, to

distinguish them from the Western Gangas who ruled in the Anantapur and Mysore territories but they will be referred to as Gangas simply in this account as no reference will be made to the Western Gangas hereafter.

The Vishnukundin king Indravarman alias Indra-c. 530
bhattaraka issued the Ramatheeratham plates granting the village of Peruvadaka, Plaki Vishaya dated 27th year Jyestha 2nd fortnight 7th day. In this his father was described as **Vikramendravarman** and grandfather as **Madhavavarman** —probably, the founder of the family. If this supposition is correct, Indrabhattaraka would be a cousin of **Madhavavarman II**.
EI. XII. 133.

April 17. The Ganga Indravarman son of Mitavarman c. 537
issued on the 21st day of Vaisakha in the 39th year of the Gangeya era the Jirjingi plates granting the said village in the Vonkarabhoga from his capital Dantapura.

EI. XXV. 281.

This is the first instance of the use of an era in South India. No reference was made to the Vishnukundin in the grant.

The growing power of the Vishnukundins roused the c. 538
jealousy and hatred of the neighbouring princes including Prithivimula son of Prabhakara and they formed a confederacy to destroy the Vishnukundin power. Led by the Ganga Indravarman they attacked the Vishnukundin Indrabhattarka and a great battle was fought in which the Vishnukundin king was defeated and slain. The details of this battle were given vividly in the Godavary grant of **Prithivimula** which was issued in the 25th year Vaisakha 13.

IA. X. 264. JB. AS. XVI. 114.

Though the Vishnukundin Indrabhattaraka was slain c. 547
the power of the family was not crushed. It was revived by his son **Vikramendravarman** who defeated the Gangas. He issued the Chikkulla plates on the fifth day of the eighth fortnight of summer 10th year. It was stated in this grant that he undertook the task of ruling the kingdom while yet a boy (**Saisava**). Under it, a village was granted for the use

of a Siva temple and it was issued from Dendulura (modern Denduluru). EI. IV. 193.

c. 550 For sometime the Gangas were checked.

The Chandalur plates (Ongole Taluk) were issued from Nanchi in the Second year Karthika suddha five by Pallava Kumaravishnu III, son of Buddhavarman who was the son of Kumaravishnu II son of Skandavarman. By this grant four hundred and thirty two pattikas of land in the village in Kavachakrabhoga in Kammarashtra Vishaya were given. EI. VIII. 233.

c. 561 In the 64th year of the Gangeya era Mahasamantha-Varman issued the Soumyavana grant (not published).

574 Vikramendravarman's son Govindavarman was succeeded by his son Madhavavarman III.

The Ganga Hastivarman issued the following grants :—

	Place.	Year of the Gangeya era.	Month.	Fort-night.	Tithi.	Land granted to whom.	Reference. E.I.
577 May 16.	Narasingapalle.	79	Jyeshtha	Suddha.	13	4 Halas in Ronanki.	XXIII. 62.
577 Oct. 20.	Urlam.	80	Karthika	Bahula.	8	In Hondevaka to a resident of Urlam.	XVII. 330.

The Ganga Indravarman II issued the following

grants :—

585 April 5.	Achyutapuram.	87	Chattrā	New-moon.		A field in Siddhantam with rights of irrigation.	III. 127.
585 June 3.	Santhabommali.	„	Jyeshtha	Day 30		3 Halas of land for worship and repairs in a temple.	XXV. 194.
590 Feb. 10.	Parlakimidi.	91	Magha.	„ 30		..	IA. XVI. 131.

The Tandivada grant was issued from Pishtapura by Prithvi Maharaja in his 46th year on the full-moon day

of Karthika granting Tandivada in Pagunaravishaya as añ agraḥaram to a resident of Kondamanchi.

EI. XXIII. 88-9.

The Vishnukundin king Madhavarman III issued the 610
Ipur plates (another set) ; in them, he was described as the
son of Govindavarman and his son's name was given as
Manchanna Bhattaraka. Under this grant the village of
Vilembali in Guddwadi Vishaya was given in the 37th
year 7th fortnight of summer fifteenth day. It is said that
he performed many Agnishtomas. EI. XVII. 334.

Feb. 12th. The Polamuru plates were issued by the 621
Vishnukundin Madhavavarman III on the occasion of a
lunar eclipse on a Phalguna full-moon in the 48th year.
In this grant his grandfather's name was given as Vikra-
mendra varman. It was made to Sivavarman. It will be
seen later on, that the same village was regranted to the
donee's son after the Easter Chalukya conquest.

(Vide.—EI. XXIII. 88.)

THE CHALUKYA CONQUEST.

The Chalukyas who arose in the Deccan about the beginning
of the 6th century A.C. claimed to have belonged to the lunar
race and to have come from Ayodhya (Oudh). The founder
of the family was Jayasimha. His grandson was Pulikesin I
who made Vatapi (the modern Badami in the Bijapur
District, Bombay Presidency) his capital. He had two
sons Kirtivarman and Mangaleesa. An inscription by the
former (K. 3) in a cave at Badami is dated in the Saka Era
500 Karthika suddha 15 and is the first instance of the
use of the Saka era in Southern India. The date corres-
ponds to 31st October 578. Another inscription by Manga-
leesa (K. 5) is dated S. 525. Siddhadri Vaisakha 1-15.
corresponding to 12th April 602. He was succeeded by
Kirtivarman's eldest son Pulikesin II. There are three
copper plate grants of this king :—(1) Goa. (K. 7).
(2) Hyderabad (K. 9). (3) Satara all being dated. Of
these the most important is the third (K. 547) in which he
refers to his younger brother Kubjavishnuvardhana as

Yuvaraj. The Indian date given in it corresponds to 21st October 617. (IA. XI. 309).

These facts show that the use of the Saka era was brought to Southern India by the Chalukyas from the North, where it had been previously used by the Kshatrapas (Satraps), in the Kāthiawar, and Gujarat in the first three centuries A.C.

²²³ Pulikesin II conquered the Vengi country (the modern
²²⁴ Godavary and Kistna Districts) and left it in charge of his brother Kubjavishnuvardhana.

It will be noted that from 90 to 536 A.C. no era was cited in any of the grants or inscriptions of the Telugu Country. The Saka era was unknown. As will be seen later on, it was first used in the Telugu country only in 892 A.C. The week and the week days were also unknown.

The Kalinga country was not included in the conquest of the Vengi country by Pulikesin II.

NOTES.

NOTE.—I.

The date of Gautamiputra Satakarni—Prof. Rapson in his Introduction to the Catalogue of Indian Coins (Br. Museum) XXVI. Section 33 says that the 18th year of Gautamiputra may be fixed as 124+x. This conclusion was based on two suppositions :—

(1) The last recorded date of Nahapana (Kshaharata) - 46 must be referred to the Saka era and is equivalent to 124 A.C. (2) Gautamiputra conquered Nahapana soon after. Both these suppositions are untenable. The authors of the Cambridge "Shorter History of India" are of opinion that "the era employed by Nahapana or rather by his son-in-law cannot be the Saka Era and must date from an earlier period". (p. 82).

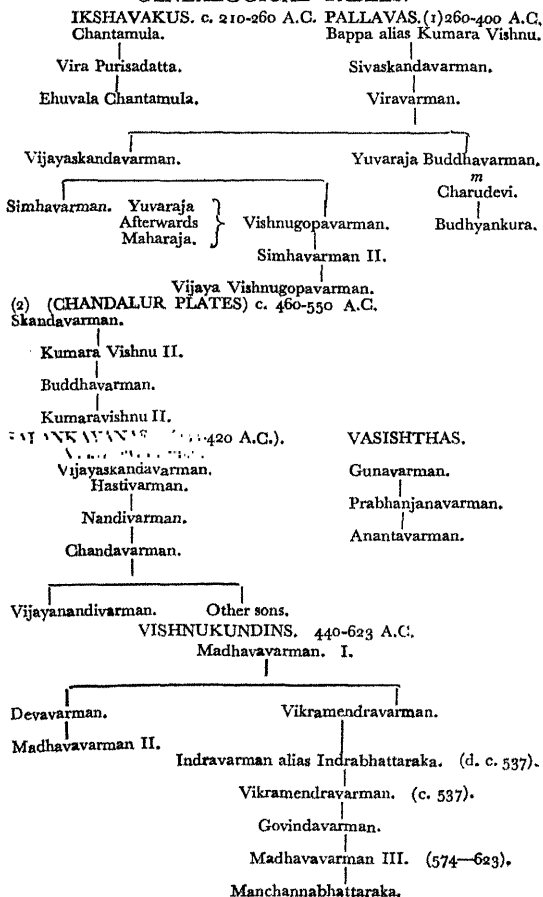
The second supposition also is refuted by the great Joghalthembi find of 13,000 coins of Nahapana withdrawn from circulation and restruck by Gautamiputra. It was some successor of Nahapana and not Nahapana himself that was conquered by Gautamiputra. The date assigned by the Cambridge authors for the beginning of Gautamiputra's

reign—90 A.C. is as good as any other date that can be suggested.

NOTE.—2.

The date of the Polamuru grant of Vishnukundin Madhavavarman III. This date could not be 594 A.C. for if this was the date of the grant his reign must have commenced in 547 A.C. when he was an infant. The battle in which Indrabhattaraka was killed must have taken place after the date of the Jirjingi plates of Ganga Indrarvarman which do not refer to it *i.e.*, after April 537. If Vikramendravarman succeeded him then "as a child" *i.e.*, perhaps as a boy of 15 (Vide his Chikkulla plates) a grandson could not have been born to him in 10 years more *i.e.*, in 547 A.C. Moreover, the donees under the two Polamuru grants being father and son, the interval between the grants (61 years) would be too long. Therefore, the year of the first Polamuru grant must be the only other possible year namely 621 A.C. This is consistent with the Chalukya conquest in or about 624 the initial year of Kubjavishnuvardhana's reign.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES.



THE CHALUKYAS FROM 624—1076 A.C.

(Kubja) Vishnuvardhana I.

Kubjavishnuvardhana began to rule the Telugu country. c.624

Oct. 10. The date of the c. p. grant of Pulikesin c.631 referring to "Duvaraj" (Yuvaraja) found at Kopparam in the Narsaraopet taluk, Guntur district. Under this grant a field of 800 nivarthanas in the village of Irbuli in the Karmarashtra was given to a resident of Mugamuru (modern Mungamuru in the Nellore district). The field lay to the south of the road to Kondaverupur and to the north of the road to Virparu. It has already been mentioned that Virpara is modern Vipparla. The other village has been identified with the modern Kondavidu in the same taluk. The grant contains the first instance of the use of the week day in South India i.e., below the Vindhya.

El. XVIII. 257.

Hence-forward the history of the Eastern branch of the Chalukyas is separate from that of the Western branch. The kings of the former branch had their capital at Vengi (modern Pedavegi near Ellore) The M. Museum plates (found at Thimmapuram in the Sarvasiddhi taluk Vizag. district) record a grant of 4 nivarthanas of land in the fields on the eastern side of the village of Kummur in the Palaki Vishaya (Vishaya means district) to 40 persons. Kummur is probably the modern Peda or China Gummur near the Narsipatam Road Railway station. The grant was issued from Pishthapura. Mad. Mus. Cat. E.C.I., El. IX. 317.

About this time the famous Chinese traveller Hiouen c.636 Thsang passed through the Telugu country. He left China in 629 and returned in 645. He certainly passed through Vengi, Dharanikota, Amaravati and Srisailam. For an account of his observations on these places See Appendix I.

July 27. The date of a grant in the 18th year of the king on account of a lunar eclipse found at Chipurupalli near Dimili a few miles from Elaminchili in the Vizag. district. 641

In this grant the king had the title Vishamasiddhi and was referred to as the younger brother of Pulikesin. The date 624 for the beginning of his reign is inferred from this grant. It was issued from Cherupura (modern Chipurapalli)

K. 548. I.A. XX. 11.

His son, Jayasimha 641 to 673.

- c. 655
-6 Polamuru plates granting the village in Guddavadi Vishaya to a resident of Asanapura who was the son of an agraharika who had previously obtained the same village from the Vishukundin Madhavarman III. See p. 17 Note 2. (Vide 621 A.C. supra). EI. XIX. 257.

Nidamarru plates.—Record the grant of the said village in Ganderuvadi situated on the river Vanneru north of Vyaghra river with two gavyutis east of the royal residence of Ganderu (modern Kanteru). Nidamarru is 8 miles east of Kanteru in Guntur taluk. The district of Ganderuvadi is the same as Kanderuvati or Ganderuvati found in other inscriptions. In this and the next two grants the king had the title Sarvasiddhi. Probably the town of Sarvasiddhi in Vizag district was named after him. EI. XVII. 56.

- c. 656
-7 A grant in the Kurnool district by W. C. Vikramaditya. (K-18).

- c. 658
-9 Pedamaddali plates.—Granting the village of Penukupparru on the east of Marddavalli in Gudrahara Vishaya K. 549. IA. XIII. 238. ASSI. (Old) IV. 166.

Peda Vegi plates granting Kombaru in Kanderuvati Vishaya, a gavyuti to the south of Vlenturu (modern Vellaturu) to a resident of Kokkanuru. EI. XIX. 258.

- 660 July 13. Talamanchi plates of W.C. Vikramaditya showing that he was in possession of part of Nellore, and Kurnool districts. B. V. I. 189.

- 664 June 15. Grant of W. C. Vikramaditya. K. 19.

- 673 Sep. Jayasimha was succeeded by his brother **Indrabhattaraka** who reigned only for 7 days. In this period he granted the village of Kondanaguru and in this grant he

bore the title of Thygadhenu. EI. XVII. 1. His son, Vishnuvardhan II (675-682).

Oct. 31. A grant of 12 Khandikas in Paidimukkula, 673
Nuzvid taluk, Kistna district on the occasion of a lunar
eclipse. (C.P. 15 of 1916-17) A.R. 1917.

March 22 Wednesday.—A grant in the Second year of 674
the king's reign on Chaitra Suddha under the Magha
Nakshatra, of the village of Reyyuru in the Nellore district.
The reference to a week day may be noted as the second
instance. IA. VII. 185 K. 550.

Sept. 9. A grant of 12 Khandrigas of land in Panti- 675
mukkala (Paidimukkala). C.P. 15 of 1916-17.

Jan. 28. (Purnimantha Phalgunā) Another grant to a 678
resident of Asanapura in the fifth year on the occasion of a
solar eclipse—found in Mattevada in Kistna district
(K. 551. IA. VII. 191. Burnell SIP. 21 A.) The last four
grants show that the Eastern Chalukya dominion has extend-
ed into Kistna and Nellore districts.

Grants by Western Chalukya Vikramaditya in Bellary, 680
and Anantapur districts. J.B.R.S. XVI. 225 and 227.

Vishnuvardhana II was succeeded by his son Mangi 682
Yuvaraja (682-706).

April 16. A grant on the occasion of a lunar elipse in 683
the second year found in Chandalur. In this inscription the
king bore the titles Sarvaloksraya and Vijayasiddhi. The
village granted was Chandaruru (Chandaluru) in the district
of Karmasashtra to 6 persons, inhabitants of 6 separate
villages, names of which were given. EI. VIII. 256.

Nov. 3. Togurchedu plates coming from the Kurnool 689
district evidence a grant by W.C. Vijayaditya.

J.B.A.S. XVI. 242.

A grant of Mangi Yuvaraja in the 10th year of the 691
reign of the village of Ellore and a field requiring 12 khandis
of paddy seeds. The occasion of this grant is specially
interesting for, it is for Annaprasana ceremony of his son
who afterwards became Vishnuvardhana III. If it is esti- 2

mated that he was six months old on the occasion of the ceremony he must have been born towards the end of 690 or early in 691 so that when he came to the throne in 718 he must have been aged about 28. JAHs. XII. 49.

- c. 701 A grant of the village of Nutulaparru in the Karma-
-2 rashtra in the 20th year. An incomplete grant of the same prince was found at Timmapuram.

K. 552. Mad. Mus. Cat 2 and 3.

Another grant found at Eduvalapalem in Kovvur taluk, West Godavary district, records a gift of land of 2 nivarthanas, in a village named Bondada-northi, in Pagunur Vishaya, for the welfare of the king. JTA. II. 215.

He was succeeded by his son **Jayasimha II**.

(c. 706-718).

- c. 707 May 22. A grant of land at Panukuparru on the
or occasion of a full-moon combined with Midhuna Sankranti
715 to a resident of Vangiparru. E.I. XVIII. 313.

He was succeeded by his brother **Kokkili** who ruled for 7 months and was then expelled by an elder brother Vishnuvardhana III.

When Kokkili was expelled from the kingdom he fled to the region surrounding Bhogapuram in the Bimilipatam taluk of Vizag. district. for, we find two copper plate grants at Munjeru in Bhogapura vishaya. The first grant was by Kokkili himself at the time of his Aturakala i.e. before his death to certain residents of Depudi. C.P. 13 of 1908-9. The second grant was by his son **Mangi-yuvaraja II** recording the grant of Kondaku-Vilaryunda in the Bhogapura Vishaya in the Kalinga country to 103 residents of Munjeru on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. C.P. 12 of 1908-9. Probably, with Mangivaraja II this branch of the family came to an end. It is doubtful whether this part of the country formed part of the Chalukyas dominion. There is no record indicating that the Chalukya territory extended beyond Vizagapatam or even Anakapalle. Bhogapuram is 28 miles north of Vizagapatam. On the other hand the second grant describes the Bhogapura vishaya as in Kalinga

country. It is therefore reasonable to infer that Kokkil fled for refuge to the Ganga king of the time. And the latter assigned the Bhogapuram Vishaya for his maintenance. **Vishnuvardhana III** (718-775).—Grants.

Nov. 21. 1. Of the village of Mushinikonda in Tonka-Valavadi vishaya to a Jain teacher Kalibhadracharya for the use of a Jain temple at Bezwada. It shows that it was a renewal of an earlier grant by Ayyanamahadevi the wife of Vishnuvardhana I. who was a follower of Jainism. This is the earliest Eastern Chalukya reference to Jainism.

(A.R. 1916-17. C.P. 9).

Dec. 20. 2. Of the village of Mavindipalli to a resident of Peravali in Tenali taluk.

A.R. 1914-15. C.P. 3 Mad.Mus. Cat. EC. 5.

3. Of a land in the village of Jalayuru in Prolanadu, a site and a flower garden to a resident of Kommuru. Ipur plates. (I.A. XVIII. 98).

4. An incomplete grant by which a land sowable with 12 khandarikas of Kodrawa seeds was given to a scholar who was a resident of Vangiparru. In this grant the king's father had the title Abhilashithakarya Vijayasiddhi. The grant was made on the occasion of an Uttarayana.

A.R. 1932-33 A-7.

About this time the Western Chalukyas of Badami disappeared and their place was taken by the Rashtrakuttas of Malkhed. (Manyakheta).

Vishnuvardhana was succeeded by his son **Vijaya-ditya I-Bhattaraka**.

Dec. 25. A grant in the village of Sakharambu in Velnadu Vishaya to a resident of Karanchedu on the occasion of a lunar eclipse combined with Uttarayana Sankranthi.

A.R. 1917. 116 JAHS. V. 51.

A grant of a field of 8 Khandrigas in the west of Gommuluru in Gudrahara Vishaya free of taxes on the occasion of a lunar eclipse.

A grant of a 12 khandrigas of land to the east of Dinakadu in Prakunor-a vishaya (modern Guntur taluk) on

the occasion of a solar eclipse. In both these grants donee was the same, being a resident of Vangiparru.

JAHS. V. 51.

- c.769 Alas plates of the Rashtrakuta Yuvaraja **Govinda** son of Krishna I issued from his camp near the confluence of the Kistna and Musi show that there was conflict between the Rastrakuttas and the Chalukyas in which the latter were defeated. EI. VI. 208.

Viajayaditya's son **Vishnuvardhana IV** had a long reign. (772-807).

- ..806 July 27. The Radhanpur plates of the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III show that, as a result of further hostilities with the Chalukyas the latter was compelled to acknowledge the suzerainty of the former.

- c.807 Vishnuvardhana was succeeded by his son **Narendra**
-846 **Mrigaraja Vijayaditya II**.

By one of his grants made on the occasion of a lunar eclipse he gave the village of Korraparru to a number of persons whose gotras and residential villages are given. The writer belonged to Bezwada. (SII. I. 31. K. 553.)

Another grant records the gift of a plot of land on which 12 khandrigas of kodrava seeds could be sown and a dwelling place in the village of Vandrapiteyu to a resident of Kanderuvadi vishaya. Its eastern boundary is the village of Karraparru mentioned above.

(K. 554. EI. V. 118. Mad. Mus. Cat. E.C. 6).

A third grant relates to the village Tandivada in Konurunadu vishaya to 2 residents of Vangiparru. (ARE. 1917 A-5).

- 3.834 During the last 12 years of his reign he fought 108
-836 battles with the Rastrakuttas and their feudatories the Gangas and thus wiped out the defeat inflicted on his predecessor and built 108 Siva Temples (See Ponnangi plates. under 848-92.)

He was succeeded by his son **Kalivishnuvardhana V**, (846—848 ; $1\frac{1}{4}$ year.)

One of his grants (the Ahadanakarma plates) is partly in Sanskrit and partly in old Telugu. The donation part is wholly in Telugu. This is the first instance of an inscription containing apart from the boundaries, a large portion in Telugu. IA. XIII. 128. K-555, ASSI. Old IV. 174.

It related to the grant of the village of Prithvipallava Pattana free of taxes, -Ari, Thaggu, Therai, Siddhayam, Dandu and Dasaparadham. Another grant (Peravali plates) records the gift of the village Randuballi in Gudrahara vishaya on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. He married Silamahadevi of the Rashtrakuta family. A.R.E. 1914-15.

No. 2 Mad. Mus. Cat. EC. 7.

The son of Vishnuvardhana V was **Gunakavijayaditya III**, (848-892).

In the first year of his reign an officer named Panduranga son of Kadayaraja who fell in battle was appointed Commander-in-Chief. 348-9
EI. XIX. 271.

By the Kistna plates the village of Trandaparru was granted on the occasion of a lunar eclipse for able advice on the field of battle. EI. V. 122. K. 556.

By the Urutur plates the village which was in Gudrahara Vishaya was granted to 14 persons. JT. A. 140. The above grants were carried out by his officer Panduranga above-mentioned.

There is an inscription by Panduranga himself at Addanki in Ongole taluk. In this he made a gift of land sowable with 80 candies of paddy to the God Adityabhattacharaka at Dharmavaram (modern Dharmavaram in Ongole taluk). He conquered 12 kottams of land belonging to Boyas after taking their fortress on the top of a hill. In lines 2 to 7 of this inscription there is a Telugu verse in the Tharuvoja metre. This is the first instance of a Telugu verse in inscriptions.

EI. XIX. 271.

There are two other stone inscriptions at Dharmavaram, taluk mentioning Vijayaditya III and Panduranga.

B and V. 966 ; 7.

The Cambay plates (EI. VI. 43) and the Sangli charter (IA. XII. 252) show that the Chalukya king suffered a severe defeat by Amoghavarsha (Rashtrakuta) at a place called Vangavalli.

- 866 Jan. 16. The inscription at Sirur (Dharwar district, Bombay) of Amoghavarsha shows that he claimed that the lord of Vengi made homage to him. This applies to Gunakavijayaditya III. After the death of Amoghavarsha in 877 hostilities with Rashtrakutas continued and the Chalukya king repelled an invasion of Vengi by the Rashtrakuta Krishnan II.

Guntur plates. (unpublished). some of the contents of which have been discussed in JAHS. V. 101.

Satulur plates granting the village of Santhagrama in Gudrahara Vishaya (the modern Satulur in Bunder taluk). The boundary villages are also still existing. The 58 donees of the grant are residents of various villages in the Guntur and Kistna districts. The executor of the grant was Panduranga already referred to. JAHS. V. 101. Ponnangi plates recording the gift of the villages of Podegu (Podengu) and Kolampparru to 105 residents of the former village on the occasion of the winter solstice. The grant also mentions Panduranga with other particulars already known to us. It also states that Vijayaditya II fought 108 battles and to wipe off the sin incurred by killing he built 108 Siva temples. The above plates give complete genealogies of the kings of the E. Chalukya dynasty with the number of regnal years of each king.

Vijayaditya III was succeeded by his nephew **Chalukya Bhima I**, son of his younger brother Yuvaraja Vikramaditya who predeceased him. (892-921).

- 892 April 17th. Saka year 814, Mesha Chaitra-Bahula 2, Monday. The Date of accession of Chalukya Bhima according to the Attili plates (CP 14 of 1917-1918). This is the first instance of the use of the Saka era in the Telugu country.
A.R.E. 1918. App. E. 126.

Bezwada plates recording the grant of the village of Kukiparru in Uttrakanderuvadi vishaya to a resident of Ummarakanthabol. The executor of the grant was Kadeyaraja grandson of Panduranga. K. 557. EI. V. 128.

Vedataluru plates under which the village which was in Uttrakanderuvadi Vishaya was granted to 47 persons on the occasion of Nityasraddha of his son aged 16 who had the title Irimarthiganda and died after fighting bravely at Niravadya-pura and Peruvanganur-grama and killing the general of the Vallabha king Dandena Gundaya. (A.R.E. 1914. 10.) Mad. Mus. Cat. EC. 8.

A stone inscription of this king was found on a slab lying near Govinda mutt on the top of the Indrakila hill near Bezwada. The inscription was made in the 17th year of his reign. It shows some peculiar forms of certain Telugu words. It informs us that *Pratishtha* was made for Partheswara on the top of the hill. There is also another inscription near by the above, i.e., on a stone pillar on the top of the hill. It seems to be connected with the former if not a part of it. It does not refer to any historical person but it refers to the town of Bezwada by the curious spelling of Pechchewada. J. T. A. IX. 227. 908

Kasimkota plates. The grant portion refers to Yelamanchi Kalingadesa and to Devarahtra vishaya; after this the writing gets fainter and the execution careless. The name of the village granted is uncertain. This marks the northernmost limit of the E. Chalubya dominions. E. R. 1909, 108-9.

Chalukya Bhima I left two sons (1) Vijayaditya and (2) Vikramaditya. The elder succeeded as **Vijayaditya IV**. He had the title Kollabhiganda. He ruled only for 6 months. 921

Vijayaditya IV left two sons (1) **Ammaraja** and (2) Bhima. The former succeeded to the throne and ruled till 927. 921-27

The Zuzzur grant giving the village Druzzuru (modern Zuzzuru) (Nandigama taluk) to Mahakala (a general and) son of the foster sister of the donor's grandfather Chalukya Bhima I. EI. V. 131.

The Ederu plates under which the village Gonturu with 12 hamlets was given to Bhandanaditya a military officer belonging to Pattivardhana family whose ancestor Kalakampa served under Vishnuvardhana I and whose father served the donor's father Vijayaditya IV. K. 559. SII. I. 36.

- 927 Ammaraja was succeeded by his son **Beta Visayaditya V** who was a mere boy at the time. Taking advantage of his youth and helplessness Tadapa son of Yuddhamalla (the youngest brother of Vijayaditya III and therefore) a cousin of Chalukya Bhima I kept the boy in confinement and siezed the throne but he did not long enjoy the fruits of his usurpation. **Vikramaditya** the second son of Chalukya Bhima I (*vide* 921, *supra*) attacked the usurper slew him in battle and thus restored the senior line. He ruled for about one year.

Of this king there is one copper grant found at Nutimadugu in Anantapur district. Some of the plates are missing and the name of the village granted is lost. But it is remarkable that Chalukya dominion extended as far as Anantapur district. EI. XXV. 186.

Then **Yuddhamalla** son of Tadapa usurped the kingdom (928-934). An inscription on a pillar at Bezvada, records the building of a temple for Kesavaswami. It also contains some Telugu verses. The first part of this inscription was one of his grandfather Yuddhamalla. EI. XV. 150.

- 934 Bhima since known as Chalukya Bhima II brother of Ammaraja now attacked Yuddhamalla expelled him and recovered the kingdom. There are 3 grants evidencing his rule. He was succeeded by his son, Ammaraja II. There are a large number of grants issued by him. In two of these no details were given relating to the civil wars preceding the accession of Chalukya Bhima II but in the others and in two of the grants of Chalukya Bhima II the events are narrated as stated above. But in the third grant of Chalukya Bhima II a different version of the facts was stated. It appears to state that Vikramaditya was attacked by a Bhima son of

Ammaraja and was killed by him and Bhima then ruled for 8 months. After this Yuddhamalla got possession of the kingdom. Now, in all the other grants no mention was made of a Bhima between Vikramaditya and Yuddhamalla. This discrepancy has to be considered. The grant which mentions Bhima is known as the Paganavarma grant. If Beta Vijayaditya V, the elder son of Ammaraja was a boy, when he succeeded to the kingdom, a younger brother of his could not have been old enough in an year to make war on Vikramaditya. It is therefore obvious that the mention of a Bhima son of Ammaraja in the Paganavaram grant is a mistake. If a Bhima existed at all in 928 it must be Chalukya Bhima II who ultimately got into possession in 934. It may be that in 928 he made an abortive attempt and held precarious possession of the kingdom for 8 months when Yuddhamalla expelled him. Or it might be that the line in the plate "Amma's son Bhima then attacked him and slew him"—was a repetition of a part of the preceding line by a mistake of the scribe. Anyhow, we have the fact that no other inscription mentions a Bhima between Vikramaditya and Yuddhamalla. Yuddhamalla's period 928-934 must be taken to include the eight months allotted to this Bhima in the Paganavaram grant.

Chalukya Bhima II. (934-945). His grants :—

Paganavaram.	K. 560.	IA. XIII.	213.
Akulamannadu.	K. 561.	EI. V.	134.
Kolavennu.	K. 562.	SII. I.	43.

The first of these has already been mentioned as creating a discrepancy in the geneology of the family.

The second records that a field in the village in Gudrahara Vishaya was granted to an inhabitant of Vangiparru on the occasion of Uttarayana.

The third omits all mention of Yuddhamalla. It records the grant of the village of Kodhatalli as an agraphara to Kommanna on the occasion of Uttarayanam at the request of the king's vassal, the Panara prince Vijaya. He probably built the famous Bhimavaram temple at Daksharama.

- 945 Chalukya Bhima II. left two sons : (1) Danarnava ;
 (2) Ammaraja. For some unknown reason the latter
 succeeded him as Ammaraja II. J.A.H.S. V. 49.

The termination of the reign of Chalukya Bhima and
 the commencement of that of his successor Ammaraja II is
 proved by grants which give the exact date. They are the
 following :—

Padankalur	K. 563.	IA. VII.	15.
Vandram.	————	EI. IX.	139.
Maliyampundi.	————	EI. IX.	47.

The date is Saka 867 Margasira Bahula 13 which is
 equivalent to 5 Dec. 945. Friday.

The third of the above grants records a gift to a Jain
 temple built by Durgaraja great-grandson of Panduranga
 already referred to.

Other grants of Ammaraja II :—

Pamaru.	K. 564.	EI. V. 139.	Some fields in the village (in Gudrahara vishaya) were grant- ed to the Yuvaraja Ballaladeva Vela- bhata named Boddiya son of the lady Pam- mava of the Patta- vardhana family.
Elavaru.	K. 565.	IA. XII. 91.	Granting a village to the head of Sri- karan or writing de- partment of <i>Swarna</i> <i>Bhandagara</i> or trea- sury of gold.
Gundugolanu.	K. 566.	IA. XIII. 149.	.....
Masulipatam.	K. 567.	SII. 141.	A field formerly given to a family priest (Kulabrahma) which had been re-

- Kaluchum- EI. VII. 179. sumed for some rea-
 barru. son is re-granted.
 Granting the
 village (In Attlinadu
 vishaya to a Jain tea-
 cher Arhanandi for
 repairs to a Jain
 temple.
- Vemulapadu. EI. XVIII. 226. Granting an agra-
 haram on the occa-
 sion of Uttarayanam
 at the request of
 Durgaraja.
- Nammuru. EI. XII. 61. Granting a field
 in the village sowable
 with 12 khandrigas of
 kodrava seed to a
 resident of Geranda.
- Pamulavaka. J.A.H.S. II. 242. Granting some land
 in Chavadvishaya
 and Barupunandi
 Facchadi Vishaya in
 Elamanchi--Kalinga.

Towards the end of Ammaraja II's reign there was civil war between him and Badapa son of Yuddhamalla II. Badapa expelled Ammaraja who ruled for 25 years. Ammaraja must have died in exile.

The grants of **Badapa** and his brother **Tala** to be men- 970-
 tioned next omit all mention of Danarnava but all the other 72
 accounts of the dynasty state that he ruled for 3 years. If
 Badapa expelled Ammaraja I in 970, the period (970-972)
 must have been a period of struggle between the two rivals
 Badapa and Danarnava each holding a portion of the kingdom.
 However, even on this footing Danarnava's rule ended in 972
 and his sons must have fled to a foreign Court.

About this time the Rashtrakutas disappeared in the West 972-3
 and their place was taken by the W. Chalukyas of Kalyani.

972- During this period the kingdom was held by Badapa 999 and his brother Tala II. There are two grants each by one of the two brothers :—

(1) The Arumbaka grant of Badapa states that he expelled Ammaraja and does not refer to Danarnava. The village granted was in Repalle taluk, Guntur district and the donee was Gandanarayana a brother-in-law of Ammaraja. This suggests that Ammaraja's wife's relatives deserted him in the civil war. The village was then re-granted to a sub-donee, the aunt's son of Gandanarayana. All the boundaries can be identified now. The southern boundary was Sripundi (modern Sripundi) the subject of the next grant of Tala II.

EI. XIX. 137.

(2) The Sripundi grant was made by Tala II. Under this the village with an upagrama (hamlet) Aderu was granted to one Kuppamayya son of Makariyaraja who "suffered and died for the cause". It omits all mention of Chalukya Bhima II, Ammaraja II and Danarnava but mentions Badapa after Yuddhamalla and then Tala II.

EI. XIX. 148.

As these brothers were regarded as usurpers all later accounts omit their names and describe their period as an inter-regnam.

It will be convenient to make a pause here in sketching the history of the Eastern Chalukyas : First, the country has fallen into disorder and a new power has to come from outside to restore peace and order in it. Such power was afforded by the genius of Rajarajachola and the further history of the Chalukyas is a combined history of the Chalukyas and Cholas together. Secondly, the history which was so far given is that of the Godavary and Kistna districts and the regions south and west of them, but not the country north of them. It has been already mentioned (p. 22 supra) that the dominions of the Eastern Chalukyas could not have included the country beyond Anakapalle. And this region was ruled by the Gangas of Kalinga. It corresponds to the modern Vizagapatam district. It is therefore proper to continue the history of the Gangas from 624 up to 999.

Before doing so the initial point of the Gangeya era has got to be determined. Of Madhukamarnava of the Second Ganga dynasty, who is known to have ruled in 1019-1038, there is an inscription in the year 528 of the Gangeya era.

On Chaitra 15 of the year 128 (G.E.) there was a grant on account of a lunar eclipse in the preceding Margasira (I. A. XIII. 119). This year and the year 528 (of Madhukamarnava) might, each, be a current year or an expired year. Allowing for such case., the interval between the two years would be 399, 400 or 401.

Therefore the year 128 would fall between 618 and 639 A.C. During this period, Margasira lunar eclipses occurred only in the years 624, 625 and 626 and Chaitra of the year 128 would happen in one of the years 625, 626 or 627 A.C. The initial point of the year 128 should fall after 624 (Chaitra 15) and before 627 (Chaitra 15).

Therefore, the initial point of the G.E. would happen after 496 Chaitra, and before 500 Chaitra. This conclusion makes 495 and earlier years inadmissible.

On Ashadha 5 of the year 221, there was a grant for a solar eclipse (JAHS. II. 185). The following table shows the correspondence between the initial point of the G.E., the initial point of the year 221 and Ashadha 5 of 221 expressed in Julian years.

Initial point of the G. E.	221	Initial point of year 221.		Ashadha 5 of 221.
		After	Before	
		Chaitra	Ashadha	
496 Chaitra—Ashadha ..	Current ..	716	716	716.
	Expired ..	717	717	717
496 Ashadha—497 Ashada 4	Current ..	716		
	Expired ..	717	718	718
497 Ashadha—498 Ashada 4	Current ..			
	Expired ..	718	719	719
498 Ashadha—499 Ashada 4	Current ..			
	Expired ..	719	720	720
499 Ashadha—500 Chaitra	Current ..			
	Expired ...	720	Chaitra 721	721

Thus the Ashadha 5 of the year 221 might fall in any of the years 716 to 721. The following table shows the solar eclipses next preceding these dates and the interval between the eclipse and the date :

Ashada 5— Year.	The date of the eclipse next preceding it.		Interval.
716	715 Sravana	.. ..	10 months and five days.
717	716 Adhika Sravana	.. ..	11 months and five days.
718	Do.	.. ..	23 months and five days.
719	719 Jyeshtha	.. ..	4 days or (if the grant was on Nija Ashadha 5) 1 month 4 days.
720	Do.	.. ..	13 months.
721	Do.	.. ..	25 months.

Thus there was no near solar eclipse to support a grant on Ashadha 5 of 716, 717, 718, 720, 721; but there was one for 719. Therefore the Ashadha 5 of G.E. year 221 falls in 719.

That is, the initial point of the year 221 (G.E.) falls in the period from 718, Sravana 1 to 719, Ashada 1. Therefore the initial point of the Gangeya Era falls in the period 498 Sravana 1 to 499 Ashadha 1 or in the period 497 Sravana 1 to 498 Ashadha 1 according as the year 221 was a current or expired year.

If it is desired to examine which part of these periods was likely to contain the initial point of the era, it has to be tested with reference to other grants using that era and referring to some phenomenon such as an eclipse. For this purpose, the following E.G. grants, besides that of the year 221 are available :—

year.	Reference.	Phenomenon.	year.	Reference.	Phenomenon.
(1) 91	IA. XVI. 131	Magha of 30 days.	(5) 304	EI. III. 17	Solar eclipse.
(2) 154	EI.XVIII. 309	Solar eclipse.	(6) 351	IA-X. IV. ¹⁰	
(3) 192	IHQ. XI. 309	Lunar „ and Magha of 30 days.	(7) 358	EI.XXVI. ¹⁷⁴	
(4) 251	IA. XIII. 273; ASSI. IV. (Old) 167.	Solar eclipse.	(8) 397	JAHS. II. ¹⁴⁶	

It may be mentioned that, for (1) above, the years 589, 590 and 591 A. C. had Magha of 30 days and in relation to item (3) that the years 690 and 692 had each a Magha of 30 days and that there were lunar eclipses in Margasira of 689 and 691.

For the purpose of applying the grants in the table to the periods in question (498 Sravana—499 Ashadha, 497 Sravana—498 Ashadha) each period may be divided into two parts : (1) from Sravana to following Magha 1; (2) from following Phalguna 1 to Ashadha 1. Let us consider the second part of each period.

If 221 is current year—499 Phalgunā—Ashadha 1.	If 221 is expired year—498 Phalgunā 1 to Ashadha 1.
We find that year 192 and 351 do not fit in if current but fit in if expired.	We find that years 192 and 351 do not fit in if expired but fit in if current.

So we have so take

192 expired, 221 current 351 expired and 358 current if these years are to fit a day in this period.	192 current, 221 expired 351 current and 358 expired if these years are to suit a day in this period.
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There is no justification for assuming such frequent changes in the mode of reckoning (current or expired) to suit a particular day. Therefore the second parts of the periods should be rejected. But, when we come to the first part, all the years fit in with the periods—with the period 498 Sravana to following Magha if all the years are taken current and with the period 497 Sravana to following Magha if all the years are taken expired, the date of the phenomena being the same for either period. Thus :—

(1) 91—22 January 589.	(5) 304—15 June 801 or 4 June 802.
(2) 154—18 December 651.	(6) 351—eclipse on 5 June 848—grant later.
(3) 192—14 February 690 for preceding eclipse in November 689.	(7) 358—6 July 856.
(4) 251—23 March 749.	(8) 397—7 June or 2 December 894 or 27 May 895.

Thus for the first part of the periods, we have got the merit of uniformity in the application of the years. They are all current for the period 498-9 or all expired for the period 497-8.

The next question is—which day was most likely to be the initial point. For the past two thousand years, besides the usual Chaitradi year, there is also a Kartikadi year prevailing in India—in ancient times (Duff's Chronology of India ; Swamikannu Pillai's Indian Chronology) and in modern times in Gujarat and Marwar. So the initial point was probably 498 kartikadi 1 (if all the years were current years) or 497 kartikadi 1 (if the years were expired years). A date like Bhadrapada S. 12 (suggested by one scholar with some hesitation) is not likely for no such year has ever been

known or heard and there is no need to reject Kartika. As years of eras are *prima facie*, current and not expired, 498, kartika 1 was probably the initial point of the G.E.

It may be mentioned that there is an inscription of the year 500, ashadha 5, Sunday. If current, it does not fit in with 498 kartika. If expired, it does not fit in with 497 kartika.

The inscription of 500 (G.E.) has been read by three scholars in different ways (JAHS. IX. 3, 23 ; XI 147-8).

100 Ashada masa 1.

700 Shada masa 5.

500 Ashadha masa 5.

The first two readings of the year may be ignored. The date suggested by me for the G.E. agrees with 500 sixth month as 998 Chaitra 5 (sixth month from Karthika) was a Sunday. It may be observed that this inscription was by a different dynasty (Kadamba) after a second Gangeya dynasty came into power. It is unsafe to use it as a test—certainly not until scholars are agreed as to its reading.

Or, the Karthikadi year might have been dropped in Kalinga by that time—in which case, the third reading suits the dates already suggested—as 997 Ashadha 5 was a Sunday.

THE GANGAS OF KALINGA. (FIRST DYNASTY.) (624-894.)

It was already stated that the Chalukya conquest of the Vengi country by Pulikesin II did not include the Kalinga country which was then under the rule of the Gangas (p. 16, *supra*). This region corresponds to the present Vizagapatam District. The Gangas continued to rule over it and to use the Gangeya Era in their inscriptions.

In the following entries the era was assumed to be kartika 1 of the year 498 and the years current.

Indravarman III (*son of Danarnava*).

Mar. 18. (G.E. 128 Chaitra Suddha 15). The Chicacole plates evidencing the grant of the village of Tamaracheruvu 626

in Varahavartani vishaya on account of a lunar eclipse in the preceding Margasira. (625 Nov. 20).

634 Oct. 12. (G.E. 137 and not 149, Karthika full moon). The plates found at Purle (near Palakonda, Vizag District) granting the village Bhukkakuru (modern Bukkur) in Kuraka Vishaya. The plates were engraved on Pushya 20. El. XIV. 362.

636 Jan. 21. (G.E. 138 not 146, Magha 7) Grant of the village of Talamula in the Korosotaka Panchali as an agrahara free of taxes. The plates were engraved on Magha 10. (Jan. 3) ASSI (Old) IV. 164.

651 Dec. 18. (G.E. 154) Tekkali plates granting a field in the village of Tunganna in the District of Rupyavati on account of a solar eclipse for the merit of the donor's mother. The father's name was given as Danarnava.

Devendravarman (son of Gunarnava).

681 Jan. 2. (G.E. 183 Magha Suddha 8) The Chicacole plates issued from Kalinganagara granting the village of Pop-pangika in Sarumutamba in the District of Kroshtukavartani. El. III. 130.

The plates were engraved on 20 day (Dina) of Sravana (Solar) (11 July).

681- (G.E. 184) Granting the village Hudivaka in the
682 Pushyagiri panchali vishaya to a Guru who then gave half of it to a temple. JAHS. II. 271.

690 Feb. 14. (G.E. 192) Tekkali plates. Granting the Navatala village free of all taxes on account of lunar eclipse, in Magha.

693 Jun. 21. (G.E. 195 Sravana Bahula 5) Siddantam plates granting a plot of land in the village of Siddharthika (Modern Siddhantam). El. XIII. 215.

701- (G.E. 204) Grant by Anantavarman, son of Devend-
702 ravarman of the village Talatteheri in Kroshtukavartana vishaya on a marriage occasion. JAHS. II. 271.

719 May 28. (G.E. 221 Ashadha Suddha 5)
 Santhabommali plates of Nandivarman son of Ananta-
 varman issued on the occasion of solar eclipse. (May 23).

Devendravarman (*son of Anantavarman*).

Mar. 23. (G.E. 251.) Grant of Tamaracheruvu on the 749
 occasion of a solar eclipse issued from Kalinganagara.

(G.E. 254) Vizagapatam grant of some village 751-
 in Davadamadavam vishaya to God Siva. IA. XVIII. 143. 752

(G.E. 304) Alamanda plates by Anantavarman, son 801
 of Rajendravarman granting the village Medelaka in Trikuta or
 Vishaya on the occasion of solar eclipse. 802

(June 801 or 802).

The following three grants relate to Devendravarman
 son of Rajendravarman (probably a brother of the last king).

(G.E. 308) Indian Museum plates granting the village of 805
 Pa ujvana (Purussthana?) in Bukudravaka in Lohadhangara.
 EI. XXIII. 73.

Chicacole plates granting the village of Virinita in the
 district of Pushka ni to Hetuloka son of Velachi. A village
 Pushkarni is also mentioned. JAHS. VIII. 185, 193.

(G. E. 310) Tekkali plates somewhat tampered. 807
 EI. XVIII. 311.

The above three plates were discussed, in
 EI. XXIII. 73.

(G. E. 342) Mandasa plates of Rajendravarman son of
 Anantavarman granting the village of Tamvaddi in Saila
 Vishaya. Anantavarman is probably the donor of the
 entry 801. ARE. 1917-1918 App. A. 13.

(G.E. 351) Chicacole plates by Satyavarman the son 848
 of Devendravarman (probably the donor in 805 and 807 *supra*,
 granting on the occasion of a solar eclipse (June 5) to God
 Siva the village of Tarugrama in Galeya Vishaya which
 had previously been made an agraharam. IA. XIV. 10.

856 June 8. (G.E. 358) Tekkali plates by Ananthavarman son of Devendravarman granting the village of Simicharapa on the occasion of a solar eclipse. EI. XXVI. 174.

894 (G.E. 397) Cheedivalsa plates issued by Devendra-
or varman son of Bhupendravarman, granting Sividi pradesa
895 in the village of Kandalivada, for solar eclipse.

JAHs. II. 146.

Note.—Here the dynasty which began in 498 A. C. and lasted nearly for 400 years has disappeared. A new dynasty now appears on the scene. They called themselves Gangas. But as the names already mentioned do not appear in the names of ancestors given in pedigrees appearing in the inscriptions of the second dynasty they do not seem to be connected with each other. But the first kings of the new dynasty used the Gangeya Era in their charters. This is the only link between the two. Nearly a century elapses without any epigraph.

997 June 13. (C. E. 500.) Ashadha 1—5 Sunday Ponduru plates of Vajrahasta II son of Gunamaharnava, granting 10 villages in three districts to his commander Balinayaka his son and grandson for services in war. This suggests that the new dynasty has come by conquest.

JAHs. IX. Part 3. 23 and XI. 147-148.

This is the first instance of the use of the week day in Kalinga.

Note 1.—Two scholars studied the chronology of the Eastern Chalukyas in great detail. The first was the late Dr. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service whose services to Indian Chronology and Epigraphy can never be properly estimated. The second is Mr. B. V. Krishna Rao, M.A., B.L. The result of Dr. Fleet's studies were embodied in a number of articles in Vol. XX of the Indian Antiquary. Mr. Krishna Rao's views were expounded in Vol. IX, Part 4, of the JAHs. Both agree from 934 which was the initial year of Chalukya Bhima II. But they differ by 9 years as to the beginning of the dynasty. Dr. Fleet's date for the grant of Kubjavishnuvardhana I on the occasion of a lunar eclipse is July 632;

so that the rule of the dynasty began according to him in 615. But according to Mr. Krishna Rao the date of the grant is 641 and the rule of the dynasty began in 624. Thus the difference between these two is about 9 years. This difference gradually diminishes by 934 when both the chronologies agree.

When Dr. Fleet wrote his articles in I. A. he had not the benefit of two inscriptions which have since been found. 1. The Polamuru plates of Vishnukundin Madhavavarman III. (EI. XXIII. 88). 2. The Attili plates of Chalukya Bhima (A.R.E. 1918, p. 126). The date of the former has already been shown to be 621 A.C. and the Chalukya conquest could not happen before that date, so that this date supports Mr. Krishna Rao and contradicts Dr. Fleet. Curiously, Mr. Krishna Rao takes a different view as to the date of the Polamuru plates of Madhavavarman and does not use the argument based on them in his favour. The second item *i.e.*, the Attili grant shows that Chalukya Bhima I was crowned in 892 which is not the date of Dr. Fleet. In my opinion if Dr. Fleet lived until after the discovery of these two grants he would probably come to the same conclusion as Mr. Krishna Rao. There are other difficulties in Dr. Fleet's chronology pointed out by Mr. Krishna Rao in his article and it is the Attili grant of Chalukya Bhima that enabled Mr. Krishna Rao to give the necessary correction to Dr. Fleet's chronology. It may be observed here that, as there are plenty of lunar eclipses, they do not necessarily help us in solving the problem. For instance, for the Chipurapalle grant of Vishuvardhana I, Dr. Fleet's eclipse occurred in 632 and Mr. Krishna Rao's eclipse occurred in 941, so that each has got an eclipse to support his chronology. Similarly, the Chandalur plates of Mangiyuvaraja were issued on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. And the fact that there was an eclipse in 673 was supposed by Dr. Hultzsch to support Dr. Fleet's dates. There was an eclipse on 16th April 683 which exactly suits Krishna Rao's dates so that the remark of Dr. Hultzsch at p. 238 of EI. VIII.—“A result which corroborates the correctness of Dr. Fleet's chronology of the Western

Chalukya dynasty " is not quite justified, because, the eclipse of 683 equally corroborates Mr. Krishna Rao's chronology, so that these eclipses do not clinch the matter. But the grants of Madhava varma and Chalukya Bhima do.

CHOLAS AND EASTERN CHALUKYAS.

The story of the Eastern Chalukyas will now be resumed and it will also be seen that the Cholas restored peace and order in the Telugu country. There were inter-marriages between the two families and ultimately one common dynasty ruled both the kingdoms.

985 Rajaraja Chola ascended the Chola throne.

An In in Gudur Tk. shows that the Vaidumba Chief, Vishnudeva was ruling as vassal of Rajaraja.

B and V. Gudur 88.

998-9 Another in the 14th year of his reign at Melpadi (S.I.I. III. p. 29) states that he conquered Vengi. This means that he interfered with the affairs of that country and restored order by placing Saktivarman the elder son of Danarnava on the throne. He also married his daughter Kundavai to Vimaladitya, second son of Danarnava. The Chittoor taluk became part of the Chola kingdom. Saktivarman issued the Pabhubarru grant under which Balasomapandit dharmakartha of Siva temples in the village was dismissed for defalcation and a new trustee Dadibheema was appointed and lands in three villages-100 khandrigas in Penukonda (Tanuku) and 20 khandrigas in each of the two other villages were granted.

J.T.A. II. 399.

Saktivarman ruled for 12 years and was succeeded by his brother Vimaladitya.

1006 An inscription of the Western Chalukya Satyasraya at Chebrolu Guntur District show that the Western Chalukyas drove a wedge between the Cholas and the Eastern Chalukyas.

145 of 1897.

1011 May 10 Thursday. The date of coronation of Vimaladitya as given by the Ranasthipundi grant. Under this grant the village was given to a minister named Vajra a

resident of Karanchedu. The author was Bheemannahhatta, the son of Rachiya Pedderi. EI. VI. 349.

Vimaladitya made a gift of silver-vessels to the temple at Tiruvaiyar (Tanjore Dt.). 1013
215 of 1894.

Melpadi continued under the Cholas. S.I.I. III, 23, 24, 1013
26 (Rajaraja's Ins.).
(Rajendra-Chola's In.). 1020

The Tamil portion of the C. P. grant at Tiruvalangadu (near Arkonam in Karvetinagar Zameen) of Rajendra Chola shows that it was part of Chola dominion. 1018
S.I.I. II.

The interval between the coronation of Vimaladitya and that of his son Rajaraja is 11 years and yet all later accounts assert that Vijayaditya ruled only for 7 years. To explain this discrepancy the following explanation is suggested:—

In 1012 Rajendra Chola son of Raja Raja and brother of Kundavai was crowned as co-regent with his father. In 1018 his eldest son Rajadhiraja was crowned as co-regent with his father, in accordance with the practice of the Cholas. Probably Vimaladitya was invited for this ceremony. He went to the Chola Capital but on account of illness or old age he was unable to return to Rajahmundry and he died in the Chola capital in 1022.

He was referred to in the Telugu Mahabharatha in the opening *Aswasas*. He was succeeded by his son Rajaraja.

August 16, Thursday. The date of coronation of Rajaraja according to Korumalli plates. 1022
I.A. XIV. 55.

This is the famous Rajarajanarendra well known in all the Telugu countries though all other Eastern Chalukyas kings are forgotten. This fame rests on two reasons:—

(1) He was a patron of the Telugu poets—Nannayabhatti who translated Mahabharatha and his friend Narayanakavi. The former translated 2 parvas and a portion of the third parva of Mahabharatha into Telugu. Other learned men such as Pavuluru Mallanna who translated the Ganitasarasnagraha of Mahaviracharya (Jain) flourished at his court.

(2) He was confused with another Rajaraja who ruled in Mandhata on the Narmada who had two wives Ratnangi and Chitrangi and a son by the former-Sarangadhara. The story of Sarangadhara was given by Kesanna son of Bammera Potaraju in his Navanadha Charitra. This story so given was later dramatised and frequently exhibited to this day in the whole of southern India. It is highly popular for its pathos and other attractive features. It is hardly necessary to state that Rajaraja who ruled at Rajahmundry from 1022 had only one wife Ammangidevi and a son named Rajendra-chola who afterwards took the title Kulothungachola.

Rajaraja's reign was not wholly undisturbed.

- 1031 June 27. His younger step-brother Vijayaditya rebelled against him and got himself crowned as king. This is shown by his Pamulavaka plates.

Under the grant the village of Kompuluga with 12 hamlets was given to Bheemabhupa for services rendered to his cause.

J.A.H.S. II. 277.

But this attempt to usurp the kingdom turned out abortive and no more was heard about it.

- 1045 An inscription at Kalahasti shows it under Chola rule.
C. P. 10 of 1908.

- 1053 Nov. 28. The date of the Nandampundi grant made in the 32nd year on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. Under it the village was given free of all taxes to a poet Nanninarayana who was known as Kavi-gajankusa and the author of the verses was Nannayabhatti. EI. IV. 300.

About this time probably Rajaraja's son Rajendra-chola married Madhurantaki, the daughter of his maternal uncle Rajendradeva.

- 1059-60 At this time the Cholas and W. Chalukyas were continuously at war with each other. It was stated in Bilhana's Vikramanka Charita that the W. Chalukya king Someswara I, Ahavamalla penetrated into the Chola country as far as Kanchi which was then a Chola capital and sacked the town and drove the Chola kings from it.

Fleets' Canarese dynasties 441.

Perhaps to ward off the attack or to create a diversion from the north Rajaraja sallied forth from Rajahmundry to the help of his relations, the Cholas. Taking advantage of his absence from the capital his step-brother Vijayaditya emerged from his place of refuge and seized the capital. On account of his affection for his son he got his son Saktivarman crowned. That the occupation of the Vengi kingdom by Vijayaditya and his son Saktivarman II was due to the absence of Rajaraja (and not his death) is expressly stated in two grants: 1061

May 25. The Telugu Academy plates of Saktivarman II recording the gift of the village Nuniyavada to Adapa Appanna an officer of the king on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. Verse 16 of this grant states that Vijayaditya "Captured the great kingdom of his brother with great valour in his absence" (Paroksham). 1062
JAHS. V. 33.

2. The Ryali plates of Vijayaditya himself use the words "Paroksha Rajarajasya". JAHS. IX. 24.

Rajaraja was unable to return to his kingdom and sought the help of his Chola brothers-in-law. There were originally three, namely, (1) Rajadhiraja, (2) Rajendradeva and (3) Veerarajendra. The eldest Rajadhiraja fell in the battle of Koppam in 1054, in the war with the Western Chalukyas, two were left and they began to make preparations to avenge the attack against Kanchi and the usurpation of Vengi. But the intended campaign was delayed by the infirmity of Rajendradeva-illness and old age.

Some authors state that the date of the battle of Kuppam is 1052. But this seems to be incorrect. It is agreed on all hands that Rajadhiraja fell in the battle of Kuppam. But we have got an inscription of his dated 29 Dec. 1053 (E.I.X. 122). The battle must therefore have been fought in the year 1054.

March. Rajendradeva died and Virarajendra was crowned as king immediately. After the coronation he carried out his plans for punishing the Western Chalukyas 1063

and their friend the traitor Vijayaditya. His campaigns were described in a number of inscriptions :—

1. Karuvur inscription of the fourth year.
2. Manimangalam inscription of the 5th year.
3. Charala inscription of the 7th year. (See below.) First, he drove back the Western Chalukya armies led by Someswara' son prince Vikramaditya across the river—Tungabhadra and secured Gangappadi. He then attacked Vijayaditya; in the battle that followed, 1064- Saktivarman was killed. In the Ryali plates (infra 1072) 65 Vijayaditya mourns the loss of his son who died surrounded by his enemies like Abh manyu in the Bharata battle but the conquest of Vengi was not completed. Probably at this time Rajaraja also died, without getting possession of Vengi. Thus Rajaraja may be said to have ruled from 1022 to 1063 though during the last two years he was out of possession. The discrepancy in the length of his reign occurring in some of the later inscriptions is thus explained.

S.I.I. III. 31.

Virarajendra had to attend to the Western Chalukyas directly. In the battle of Kudalsangamam he gave a crushing defeat to Vikramaditya. After some other campaigns in the West he again turned to Vengi and in the 1067- battle of Bezwada described in the Manimangalam inscription, 68 Vijayaditya sustained another severe defeat and sued for peace.

1069 Virarajendra followed a conciliatory policy for reasons of his own. He bestowed Vengi on Vijayaditya permitting him to enjoy it for the rest of his life, thus postponing the rights of his own nephew, the son of Rajaraja. SII. III. 64.

1068 Mar. 30. The Western Chalukya King having suffered from some malignant fever drowned himself in the Tungabhadra.

1068 Oct. 16. A private inscription at Draksharama by a Vaisya merchant of Vizagapatam recording an endowment for Bhimeswara in the 6th year of Vijayaditya's reign. This shows that Vijayaditya reckoned his regnal years from 1061 when he and his son usurped the kingdom.

SII. IV. 1012.

Virarajendra gave his daughter in marriage to Vikramaditya, the second son of Someswara (his former opponent) and supported him against his elder brother Someswara II for the throne of the Western Chalukyas. 1069

The Charala (Punganur Zamin) plates of Virarajendra in the 7th year of his reign (Soumya) give a summary of his campaigns. They show that the Chittore District was in the possession of the Cholas. 1069-70
EI. XXVI. 241.

Also Yogi-mallavaram stone inscription (Puttur Division) proves the same facts. A.R.E. (1904) 273.

March. Virarajendra died leaving his son Adhirajendra. 1070

June. Adhirajendra died in a rebellion. 1070

June 9. Rajaraja's son Rajendrachola succeeded to the Chola throne, just as James VI of Scotland became James I of England. He waited for his uncle's death to get possession of Vengi also. 1070
EI. VII. 7.

Vikramaditya VI, ruling in Anantapur, 455 of 1920. 1071

Tiruvallangadu inscription and an inscription at Kolar state that Rajendrachola II who now took the title Kulothungachola captured elephants in his youth at Vairagram (Bastar state) and raised the Eastern region. It also shows that this part of the country was part of the Chola dominion. 1071-72
SII. III. 134.

The Ryali plates (two sets) of Vijayaditya in the 12th year of his reign which would be 1072, if the years were counted from 1061 were issued. Some of the contents of these plates have already been referred to. By them the villages of Kūnduya, south of Draksharama and Mavinderu, south of Korumilli were granted to the same donee. Both the villages were in the Ramachandrapuram taluk. The writer is a poet named Muttayabhatta. 1072
JAHS. IX. 24.

Sep. 21. An inscription at Rajahmundry was dated in the 12th year of Vijayaditya. 1072
400 A.R.E. 1932-33.

1072- An inscription in Kolar district recites the early exploits
73 of Kulothungachola and shows that this part of the country continued to be a part of the Chola dominion.

EC. X. Mb. 49-a.

1073 An inscription of Saka year 995 at Draksharama was dated in the 13th year.

SII. IV. 1011.

CHALUKYA CHOLAS, 1076.

1076 June. Vijayaditya died and Kulothungachola got possession of Vengi and thus became king of Tamil and Telugu countries. But he took up his permanent residence in the Tamil country and governed Vengi through viceroys.

1076 July 27. The date of the Ellore plates recording the appointment of Mummadi-chola Rajaraja, second son of Kulothungachola as viceroy and granting a village to Mummadi Bhima for service in the war. A.R.E. 1921-22.

1077 Feb. 10. (Year Nala) inscription at Chebrolu on account of a lunar eclipse. This is the first instance of the use of 60-year cyclic year in the Telugu country.

EI. VI. 220. No. 1.

1078 August 23. Virachola, third son of Kulothungachola was appointed as viceroy, and was installed at Jagannadhapuram part of Cocanada. (SII. I. 49. EI. VI. 334).

1079 W. C. Vikramaditya VI was ruling in the Anantapur district. 439 of 1920; 697 of 1919.

1085 Virachola was recalled and the eldest son of Kulothunga, Rajarajachodganga, was sent as viceroy. Inscription at Draksharama.

EI. VI. 220. No. 2.

1087 May 20. The Teki plates of Rajaraja Chodganga stating that he was sent as viceroy in 1034. The record confers certain privileges on certain descendants of the Teliki family then settled in numerous families.

EI. VI. 334.

1088 Virachola goes back as viceroy. It is not known what has become of the first two sons. They predeceased their father.

EI. VI. 334.

1090- Virachola's Chellur plates in the twenty-first year of
91 Kulothungachola's reign granting the village of Kolluru to the Vishnu temple at Chelluru.

SII. I. 49.

The Pittapur plates of Virachola state that he was appointed as Viccroy for the purpose of conquering the north. 1092
-93
EI. V. 70.

A record of this year alludes to the conquest of Kalinga by Kulottungachola. 1095
-96

An inscription of Kulottungachola at Simhachalam (near Vizagapatam); it is severely damaged and its date is uncertain.

The following inscriptions in the Telugu country refer to Kulottunga's reign. They are at Draksharama:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	
April 5	31	EI. VI. 221 No. 4.	1101
	„	SII. IV. 335 (Tamil).	„
	33	EI. XXII. 138.	1002
	37		-3
March 26	Vishuva Sankranthi.	EI. VI. 221 Nos. 5 and 6.	1107
	40	SII. IV. 336 (Tamil).	1109
Dec. 27.	42		1111

Uttarayana Sankranthi. EI. VI. 220. No. 7.

Kulottunga undertook another tour in the Kalinga country to assist the king of Kalinga to crush a rebellion in the north of his dominions. 1111
-12

Dec. 9.	45.	EI. VI. 220 No. 3. & EI. V. 279.	1114
Mar. 25. (At Bhinavaram)	45.	EI. VI. „ 219.	1115
Between Mar. and June.	45.	EI. VI. „ 220.8.	1115
(Uttarayanam).	49.	EI. VI. „ „ 9.	1118
			-19
Oct. 20.	Vikramaditya VI was ruling in Anantapur.		1113
	605 of 1920.		

- 1115 Vikramaditya VI was in possession of a portion of
Guntur District. 700 of 1920.
- 1115 At Chebrolu in the Guntur District an inscription shows
that the country was locally ruled by the Velanadu Chief,
Choda (alias Rajendrachola), Kulottungachola's protege and
adopted son. SII. VI. 51.
- 1118 Vikramachola was recalled from Vengi to Kulottunga's
capital.
- 1118 June, 29. Vikramachola was crowned as joint ruler
during the life time of Kulottunga. The province of Vengi
became devoid of a ruler. SII. III. 180.
- 1118 Dec. 18. An inscription at Kommuru (Bapatla Tq.,)
shows that W. C. Vikramaditya VI was asserting dominion
over the Vengi country. Whether this indicates a passing
raid or an assertion in an inscription with the connivance of
local people is not clear. In any event it is temporary. (See
below 1127).
- 1119 Kulottungachola died and was succeeded by his son
Vikrama Chola.
- 1120 A Telugu Choda chief Betta was ruling in the Potta-
-21 pinadu (Kalahasti) as feudatory of Vikramachola (Nandalur).
583 of 1907.
- 1122 A local chief Chittarasa was ruling in Anantapur
District. 356 of 1920.
- W. C. Vikramaditya VI, ruling in Kurnool. 259 of 1905.
- There are private inscriptions at Draksharama using the
Chalukya Vikrama era. (See 1118 also).
- 1124 Vikramaditya VI supreme in Cuddapah, the local ruler
Atyanachola being his vassal. 350 of 1905.
- 1125 Jan. 2. An inscription in Tanuku Tq. shows that the
Kolanuraja Okkettuganda was ruling south of the Kistna.
728 of 1890.

An inscription in Cuddapah District shows the grant of a village by the Telugu Choda Vimaladitya Madhurantaka Pottapichola son of Siddha as vassal of Vikramachola.
579 of 1907.

The local ruler at Rajahmundry was Vishnuvardhana (Pittapur).
41 of 1912.

The above entries show that the rule of the Telugu country through local feudatory chiefs has begun.

The great philosopher Ramanuja finished his Mahabhashyam.

In N. E. Kurnool at Tripurantakam, an inscription 1126 discloses that Govinda, a vassal chief of Vikramaditya VI was ruling there and over Kondapalli. 258, 276 of 1925.

May, 27. An inscription at Chebrolu shows Vikramachola as ruler. 1127
EI. VI. 280.

An inscription at Draksharama records gifts by Kona- 1128 mandala chief Vikrama Rudra. SII. IV. 391.

Another inscription at the same place shows that a Vishnuvardhana Maharaja was the local ruler in his 2nd year.
SII. IV. 411.

An inscription at Bapatla recording a gift by Sunamba 1130 wife of Velanati Rajendrachola. SII. VI. 91.

Nov. 6. Velanadu Rajendrachoda alias Gonkaraja ruling 1132 in Guntur District. 631, 645 of 1920.

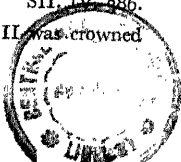
In the same year Velanati Gonka son of Chetana and grandson of Rajendrachoda made a grant to a temple in the Kistna District.
VR. Kistna 92-K.

At Nadendla (Narsaraopet Tq.) a Choda-nripati (Kondapadamati Chief was ruling.)
EI. VI 275-4.

At Draksharama the Velnadu chief Gonka II was ruling. 1133
SII. IV. 286.

Vikramachoda's son Kulottungachola II was crowned as joint ruler with his father.

39094



GROWTH OF TIRUPATI.

- 834 An inscription at Tiruchanur (near Tirupati) shows the Pallava king Dantivikramavarma as ruling in Tiruvengadakkottam—the region round Tirupati, in his 51st year. It makes no reference to a temple on the hill, but only to the shrine of Tiruchanur. This shows that the temple on the hill had not yet been built. But temple-building in that part of that country has commenced, beginning from the region down the hill. (Ins. I of Dev.)

Another inscription from Tiruchanur refers to a deposit of gold and it was for the benefit of the God in Tiruchanur, of the God in Mantrasala and of the God in Tiruvengadam. (No. 4 of Dev.).

This is also a Pallava inscription and shows that the building of the temple on the hill has either begun or was just completed. Probably this was at the time of a successor of Dantivarman.

- 898 The Bana chief Vijayaditya made of a gift of 40 kalanjas of gold to a temple at Gudimallam near Kalahasti.

EI. XI. 227.

- 906 Another inscription at the same place showing the same chief ruling.

EI. XI. 228.

- 934 An inscription of Parantaka (Chola) at Tiruchanur. This shows that the shrine on the hill even if completed has not yet attained great importance.

- 1001 An inscription in the 16th year of Rajaraja (Chola) by his step-mother (widow of Parantaka II) a Chera princess refers to the gift of a gold plate set with diamonds, pearls and rubies for the forehead of the God at Tiruvengadam. This shows that the installation of the God in the shrine of the hill was completed, and regular worship was going on.

- 1004 Another inscription in the time of Rajaraja refers to the donation of a perpetual land for Tiruvengadamodayan—the God on the hill.

Another inscription at Tiruchanur refers to the payment of 40 kalanjas of gold.

An inscription of the 23rd year of Rajaraja in the temple of Jogimallavaram.

An inscription of the time of Rajendrachola in the temple on the hill refers to an enquiry by an officer.

Another inscription of the time of the same king was found in the Kapileswara temple at the foot of the hill.

An inscription of Kulottunga Chola at Jogimallavaram. 1072

Another inscription of the same king at Tirupati.

Two inscriptions of the same king at Jogimallavaram. 1093

Two more inscriptions of the same king on the hill temple.

An inscription of Vikramachola recording a gift of the 1134 temple at Jogimallavaram.

CHALUKYA CHOLAS.

April, 18. Nidubrolu inscription of Vikramachola. 1135
EI. VI. 5.

Vikramachola died and was succeeded by his son **Kulottunga Chola II**. There are several inscriptions of the latter in Guntur District and at Bezwada.

SII. VI. 83, 380 of 1918.

May, 17. W. C. Someswara III was ruling in Anantapur. 337 of 1920.

Two inscriptions of Draksharama mention the Konamandala chiefs Mummadi Bhima II and his half brother Satya I as the local rulers. SII. IV. 359, 394.

August, 4. Inscriptions in Guntur District showing that **Gonka II** was ruling and his wife was Gundambika and he was a feudatory of Kulottunga Chola II. 1136
E.I.X. 137,
SII. VI. 71.

Kamachoda Maharaja of Konidena with his wife **Sriyadevi** was ruling in Guntur. 1137
SII. VI. 218-9,
697 of 1920.

- 1138- Kulottunga II was recognised as ruler at Draksharama.
39 SII. IV. 378, 451.
- 1139 In Cuddapah at Pushpagiri Telugu choda chief
Mallideva was ruling. 316, 317 of 1905.
- In Anantapur Irungolarasa was ruling as feudatory to
W. C. Jagadekamalla II. 78 of 1912.
- 1140 August, 19. Kulottunga ruling in Guntur District.
705 of 1920.
- Draksharama inscription of one of his generals Kata-
manayaka of Kolanu. I.A. XIV. 55.
- 1141 Feb. 7. Nandalur inscription of Kulottunga Chola II.
EI. X. 138.
- 1141 May, 17. Jagadekamalla continued to rule in Ananta-
Aug. 10. pur District. 205 of 1913, 393 of 1920.
- Kulothunga Chola recognised as ruler at Draksharama,
and in Guntur. SII. IV. 426 ; 461, VI. 7.
- Dec. 24. At Tanuku Vishnuvardhana (Pittapur) was
recognised as ruler in his 16th year. (See 1125).
743 of 1920.
- 1142 Aug. 8. A grant by the same on the occasion of lunar
eclipse. 748 of 1920.
- At Draksharama Gonka II continued to rule as viceroy.
SII. IV. 338.
- At Konidena in Guntur, the Teluguchoda chief
Tribhuvanamalla-Pottapichoda son of Kama and Sriyadevi
was ruling. SII. VI. 227.
- Irungola Chola ruling in Anantapur as feudatory of the
W. C. King. 85 and 89 of 1913.
- The record No. 86 of 1913 is virakal in honour of
a man who fell in one of the cattle raids that were then
common. A Vaidumba chief was the cause of the raid.

Mar. 24. The Chellur plates of Kulottunga Chola. 1143
IA. XIV. 56, EI. VII. 9.

July, 14. Bapatla inscription of Kulottunga Chola II. 1145
EI. X. 137.

Feb. 12. A Bapatla inscription records a gift by the 1145
wife of Velanadu Gonka II in the 12th year of Kulottunga's
reign. EI. X. 136.

Another inscription at the same place recognising him
as ruler. SII. VI. 66.

At Rajahmundry the Pittapur chief Vishnuvardhana II
was ruling in his twenty first year. EI. IV. 229.

In Nellore a grant recording the gift of a village by the
local chief Ballichoda son of Kama, grandson of Venka and
great-grandson of Nannichola. B. & V. 354.

Rajaraja II son of Kulottunga Chola II was crowned as 1146
joint ruler.

The Velanadu chief Kulottunga Chola-Gonka was ruling 1147
in Palnad Tq. 144 of 1913.

Another portion of the Guntur District was governed by
Tribhuvanamalla-pottapi-chola son of Kama of Konidena
branch of Telugu Choda chiefs. SII. VI. 219-38.

Sep. 15. An inscription of Kulottunga Chola II in 1148
Ongole Tq. B. & V. 1133.

Mar 25. Bapatla inscription by Kulottunga Chola II. 1149
EI. X. 136.

Inscriptions at Draksharama recording grants by
Velanadu Kulottunga Choda Gonka II in the 17th year
of Kulottunga Chola. SII. IV. 354, 390.

Inscription at Draksharama in the same reign.
SII. IV. 391.

Another in the Guntur District by the same. 1150
SII. VI. 218.

- 1151 Another at Bopatla in the reign of **Rajaraja II.**
SII. VI. 80.
Inscriptions at Drakshrama and in Guntur in the
same reign in the 6th year. SII. IV. 377 ;
VI. 64, 67, 84-6.
Inscriptions recording grant of lands in Konidena
in the rule of Trhibhuvanamalla-choda. SII, VI. 221, 288.
- 1152 Grant at Draksharama in the 7th year of **Rajaraja.**
SII. IV. 353.
And in Guntur District. SII. VI. 77.
- 1153 Grants by the Velanadu chief Kulottunga Chola-Gonka
II as vassal of Chola ruler.
At Ongole. Draksharama Chebrolu.
B & V. 928. SII. IV. 355. SII. VI. 48.
At Draksharama a record of the Konamandala chief
Bhima III ruling the Vengi tract as vassal of **Rajaraja II.**
SII. IV. 366.
- 1154 **Rajaraja II** reigning in Guntur Dt. in his 9th year.
SII. VI. 74, 76, 77.
The Velanadu chief Kulottungachoda-Gonka II ruling
in the Palnad Tq. 552 of 1909, 831 of 1922.
- 1155 **Rajaraja II** reigning in Guntur in the 10th year.
-56 B & V. 980, SII. VI. 74, 76.
- 1157 And in 11th year. Ibid. 88.
- 1159 June 26th. An inscription of **Rajaraja II** at Ghantasala
(Kistna Dt.) in his 14th year. 847 of 1917.
- 1161 An inscription in Anantapur District by the local
ruler Mallideva Chola Maharaja of the Nidugal family of
Lords of Oraiyur as vassal of 'Chalukya Vikrama' relating
to the local improvements in the Town of Hemjeru.
15 of 1927.

Rajaraja II ruler of Draksharama in his 17th year. 1162
SII. IV. 417.

Grants made at the same place, by Velnadu Kulottunga 1163
Rajendrachoda and his wife Pandambika, for Rajaraja II.
SII. IV. 356, 358, 362, 373.

The Kalachuri chief Bijjala attacked the Gooty fortress.

Kulottunga Rajendrachoda of Velnadu ruling in Narsa- 1163
raopet Tq. SII. IV. 302.

Inscriptions at Drakshrama in Rajaraja's 20th year.
SII. IV. 347, 353, 361.

And in 21st year. SII. IV. 347. 1166

Rajaraja II ruling over Guntur in his 21st year. The 1167
local chief being Kulottunga Rajendrachoda son of Gonka II
and Sabbambika. SII. VI. 82, 86, 91.

Rajaraja II ruling over Guntur. A.R.E. 1917. A-23. 1168

And over Draksharama, this is the last actual 1169
reference to the Chola rule north of the Kistna river.
SII. IV. 416, 431.

Grant of lands to a temple at Bezwada by the Velnadu 1171
Kulottunga Rajendrachoda. 158 of 1913.

An inscription of the Tsandol temple recording a grant
of a field in the village of Nadendla by the Kondapadamati
chief Buddharaja whose sister Ankamma or Akkambika was
married to Velanadu Rajendrachoda. Buddha was a vassal
to the chola king. He was called the ruler of the Giripashima
tract that is country to the west of the Rock Fortress of
Kondavidu. EI. VI. 268.

March-Grants by the Velanadu Kulottunga Rajendra- 1172
choda II in the 26th year of Rajaraja II in the Guntur
district. SII. VI, 61.

Record of Rajaraja II in his 27th year. V. R. 835. 1173

Another in his 28th year, both in Guntur. SII. VI. 230.

- 1175 At Sattenapalli (Guntur Dt.) Velanadu Rajendrachoda
II was the local ruler. 49 of 1909.
Also at Kurnool. 264 of 1905.
- 1176 At Bhimavaram a grant to the temple by Narendra
son of the Pittapur Chief Vijayaditya III.
SII. V. 22 ; EI IV. 20.
- 1177 Inscriptions at the same place showing that Vishnu-
vardhana Mallappa III was the local ruler.
SII. V. 34.
- 1178 Jan. 21. Nandalur Ins. of Rajadhiraja, II.
EI. X. 126.
- 1180 Velanadu Rajendrachoda II was ruling over Draksha-
rama. SII. IV. 469.
- 1182 Another inscription by the same, showing that Buddhist
worship at the old stupa was still maintained. EI. VI. 146.
Other grants of land by the same; his father was Bhima;
his mother Sabbambika ; his elder brother Kotachoda.
SII. VI. 109, 124.
- 1183 At Bhimavaram the Pittapur chief Mallappa alias
Vishnuvardhana was ruling. SII. V. 26.
- 1185 **Kulottungachoda III** was ruling in Chittoor in his
eighth year. 57 of 1907.
W.C. Someswara IV reigning in Anantapur Dt.
28 of 1917.
A grant of Jayambika mother of Velanadu Prithi-
viswara. 490 of 1893. EI. IV. 32.
- 1186 A Pittapur inscription showing that Prithiviswara Gonka
Raja was ruling in Velanadu. EI. VI. 32.
- 1192 A Cuddapah inscription shows that the Teluguchoda
chief Nallasiddha Chola Maharaja was the local ruler. He
claimed to have levied tribute from the Chola king at
Kanchi. 483 of 1906.

An inscription at Kalahasti of Kulottunga Chola III mentions a gift by Virarakshasa Yadavaraja. SII. IV. 194.

Madhurantaka Pottapi chola Gandagopal made a grant 1193 of lands in Nellore as vassal of Chola king.

Two Konamandala chiefs ruling about Godavari 1195 as local rulers made a grant of lands to a temple.

EI. IV, 83.

An inscription in Chittoor Dt. recording a grant by the 1196 wife of Madhurantaka Pottapi Chola the local ruler.

SII. IV. 194.

Kulottunga Chola III ruler in Nellore. 1197 of 1894. 1197

Kota Keta II was ruling in Amaravati. SII. VI. 117.

A Sarpavaram inscription showing that Vishnuvardhana 1201 (Pithapur) was ruling in Prolanadu. SII. V. 4.

Inscription in Cuddappah of the Telugu Choda chief 1201 Nallasiddha alias Madhuranthaka Pottapi choda. His wife was Nukkamma. 601 of 1907.

April 26. Nandalur Ins. of Kulottunga chola III. 1202

EI. X 129.

June 16. Inscription by Mallapavishnuvardhana III granting the village of Gudivada in Prolanadu to the temple of Pittapur EI. IV, 226.

Inscription in Cuddappah of the Telugu choda chief 1204 Nallasiddha son of Madhurantaka Pottapi Choda Erama-Siddha, exempting certain villages from taxation, as vassal of Kulottunga Chola III. 578 of 1907.

The Telugu Choda chief Tammusiddhi son of Errasiddhi 1205 and Sridevi and younger brother of Nalla was crowned at Nellore. 35 of 1893. (SII. IV.)

Inscription by the same at Kavali (Nellore Dt.) at 1207 Tiruvalangadu Chittoor Dt., as vassal of Kulottungachola III.

104 of 1892 ; 408 of 1896 ;

452 of 1905.

The Konamandala chief Satya II ruling at Narasapur.
SII. V. 53.

- 1208 The Telugu Choda chief Madhurantaka Pottapi Choda
Tirukalatti son of Manumasiddhi made a grant of a village
in Nellore. B & V. 864.

Another grant by a follower of Nallasiddhi. B & V. 836.

- 1209 March, 24. A grant by the same Kalatti in the 31st
year as vassal of Kulottunga chola III at Nandalur (Cud-
dapah Dt.). EI. X. 131.

- 1211 His servant made a gift in Nellore Dt. B & V. 540.

A temple was built at Rapur in Nellore Dt. for the
merit of Tikkakalatti Choda Maharaja with certain titles.
B & V. 1254.

- 1212 Atamakur inscription showing Madhurantaka Pottapi
Nallasiddha as local ruler. B & V. 219.

- 1213 Kota Keta II ruling in Amaravati. 89 of 1917.

- 1214 Grant in Kavali Tq., for the merit of the Telugu Choda
chief Manmasiddhana son of Rajendrachoda. B & V. 708.

Another inscription at Atmakur of Nallasiddha.

B & V. 219.

- 1215 April, 10. An inscription in Anantapur Dt. showing
that Singhana II of Devagiri (Yadava) was reigning.

345 of 1920.

An inscription at Kurnool showing a grant by a son of
Singhana's minister to a temple.

These records show that the Western Chalukyas of Kal-
yani had disappeared.

- 1216 June, 27. **Rajaraja III** came to the Chola throne,
jointly.

- 1217 Telugu Choda chief Errasiddhaya was ruling in Atma-
kur Tq. V & B. 251.

- 1218 The Kolanuraja Kesavadeva was locally ruling at
Tanuku. 723 of 1920.

The Telugu Choda chief Madurantaka Pottapi Choda 1223
Errasiddha ruling in Nellore as vassal of Rajaraja chola.

Grant of villages in Guntur Dt. by the Telugu Choda 1227
chief Mallideva. B & V. 924.

April, 24. Rajaraja III reigning at Kalahasti. 1228
135 of 1922.

The local ruler in Nellore was the Telugu Choda chief
Tirukala Choda. B & V. 734.

A gift of a lamp by Bayyala daughter of Natavadi chief 1234
Rudra at the Amaravati stupa showing that Buddhist wor-
ship was still kept up. EI. VI. 157.

Feb. 6 and Oct. 17. Nandalur Inscription of Rajaraja 1238
III. EI. X. 134. 1239

The Telugu choda chief Gandagopala and a general 1240
Singana were attacked by Hoysala Someswara.

A record by the Telugu Choda Madhurantaka Pottapi- 1243
Chola Tilakanarayana Manumsiddhi son of Tikka during his
father's life time. B & V. 1258.

Inscription in Nellore showing that the local ruler was 1244
the Telugu Choda chief Allun-Tirukalatti.
B & V. 719, 1330.

Rajendrachola III was crowned jointly with his father
Rajaraja III. B & V. 410, 439, 445.

An Annamasamudram (Nellore Dt.) inscription of Telugu 1246
Choda Tirukkalatti shows that he attacked Kanchi.
B & V. 206.

The same king continues to rule in Cuddapah and 1248
Nellore. B & V. 1231.

The Telugu Choda Manma Siddha son of Tikka I made 1249
a gift in Cuddapah in gratitude for his recovery from
illness. 598 of 1907.

- 1251 March, 1. Nellore inscriptions showing Rajendrachola III was the ruler. V. R. Nell, 161. B. & V. 1393.
- 1253 The second is the last record relating to Cholas in the Nellore District.
- 1260 An inscription in Markapore Tq., Kurnool Dt., refers to Rajendrachola III as ruler. Probably this was a record made by some adherents of the Cholas in token of their loyalty. 201 of 1905.

This is the last epigraph relating to the Cholas. The main line disappears from history. Thus this dynasty of kings which began in Dharwar District in about 500 A. C. spread into, after conquering the Telugu Country in 624, became rulers of the Telugu and Tamil countries in 1076, after continuing in unbroken line of agnate succession without an adoption or the intervention of a female has at last disappeared from history at the end of 750 years. In their time the Aryan civilization was completely introduced into Southern India. The use of the Saka era, and of the week days became common. The Telugu language developed as an independent language with grammar and prosody of its own. For some time at least the Telugus and Tamils have combined. Colonies of Tamil immigrants in the Telugu Country were permanently established and they are still known as Dravidas. The use of the Sanskrit language become also very common. In this period Sankara and Ramunja wrote their famous philosophical works which spread throughout India. The use of modern astrology began.

This dynasty was displaced in the Telugu country by the gradual spread of the Kakatiyas from Warangal (in the Nizam's dominions). The history of this dynasty will have to be sketched ; but before so doing it will be convenient to finish the Eastern Gangas whose chronology was temporarily interrupted in 997.

THE SECOND GANGA DYNASTY. (9971—410).

(G. E. 520) Simhapura plates of a Kadamba king in 1017 the reign of Devendravarman son of Anantavarman alias Vajrahasta. JAHS. III. 171.

(G. E. 528) Chicacole plates of Madhukamarnava. 1025
C P. 5 of 1918-19.

Granting 3 villages to certain traders or vaisyas who settled in Dantapura-Errapa Nayaka and others. He ruled for 19 years. JAHS. VIII. 168-80.

April 9. The successor of Madhukamarnava was 1038 Vajrahasta III who was crowned on April 9. There are following grants issued by him.

Saka 967 (9 Mina, Monday) Narasapatam plates, 1045 granting the Gorasatta Dt. consisting of 35 villages. EI. XI. 147.

971 Chicacole plates granting Sattivada in the Dis- 1049
trict of Erada. JAHS. VIII. 163, 171.

976 Mandasa plates. C P 12 of 1917-1918. 1054

Feb. 8. 979. Nadagam plates granting 12 villages 1058
grouped into a separate district—Velpura Vishaya. EI. IV. 183.

982 Granting Kuddama in Koluvarthani Vishaya to 1060
Mallapa Sreshthu. ARE 25-78.

June, 20. 984. Madras Mus. granting Tamaracheruvu 1031
in Varahavatani to 500 persons. EI. IX. 96.

June, 991. Madras Mus. EI. XXIII. 67. 1068

Parlakimidi granting the village Hossandi to Kamadi
for service in War. EI. III. 223.

In the last two the Saka year is taken as the current year. His son was Devendravarman alias Rajaraja. He married Rajasundari the daughter of Kulottungachola.

1070 May, 20. Saka 992. The date of his coronation as given in next inscription.

1076 Saka 999. Chaitra, granting the village of Brihat Kodila in Varahavartani. JAHS. VIII. 166, 176.

1078 He was succeeded by his son Anantavarman chod-Ganga. The name Chod Ganga suggests that he was a Ganga on his father's side Chola on the mother's side. The date of his coronation is 17th February, 1078. Of him there are the following inscriptions: They are mostly from the Vizagapatam District, and show that he was ruling in the district.

1081 April, 4. Sunday-granting the village, Chakivada in Samu Vishaya to a Siva temple. IA. XVIII. 161.

1084 (S. 1006) granting the village of Sellada as a Devagraharam for the worship of the goddess. JAHS. VIII. 183, 191.

1090 (S. 1006) granting Perumballi to a native of Malamandala (refers to Vishakhapattana alias Kulottunga Chola-pattana). 99 of 1909.

<i>A.C.</i>	<i>Saka</i>	<i>Village</i>	
1093	1015	Ronanki	SII. V. 989.
1098	1020	Mukhalingam	„ 891.
1102	1024	„	„ 384.
1112	1034		A. R. E. 1924-5-7.
1113	Jan. 1	Khorni plates	J. A. H. S. I. 108.
1118	Dec. 14	Ravipadu	SII. V. 488.
1118	1040	Granting Tamara-khandi Samva Vishaya	I. A. X. XVIII, 165; Mad. Mus. Cat. E. G. 15.

The following inscriptions are from Mukhalingam.

1121	1043		SII. V. 393
1123	1045		„ 406, 393, 405.
1124	1046		„ 405.
1126	1048	.	„ 391.
1127	1049		„ 385.
1128	1050		„ 387.
1129	1051		„ 388.
1131.	1053	Rellivalsa	„ 405.
1131	1053		367 of 1905.

The next three are from Mukhalingam.

1132	1054		„ 387.
1133	1055		„ 396.
„	„		„ 388.
„	„	Sri Kurmam—	J. A. S. B. LXII. I. 104.
„	„	Mukhalingam	S. I. I. V. 490.
1130	1057	Granting the village of Samuda in Sammaga Vishaya.	I. A. XVIII 172.

He seems to have had a long reign of nearly 70 years. Probably, he was the builder of the famous temple at Simhachalam 8 miles north of Vizagapatam. On the North-western side of the hill there are three springs issuing out of the hill known as Gangadhara Akasadhara and Hanumantadhara, the second and third being actual waterfalls. The combined water of these three springs finally find its way

to the foot of the hill to irrigate the fields nearby. In the course of the years the combined stream scooped out a valley in the hill. Advantage was taken of this situation by building a temple with a most exquisite architecture at the spot where the springs start. Along the water course steps were erected. The idol in the temple is the idol of combined Avataras of Vishnu namely, Varaha and Narasimha. It is a small image made of white marble the feet being imbedded in the rock below. Throughout the year the idol is covered with thick paste of Sandal wood presenting the appearance of a lingam. But on one day in the year namely, Vaisakha Suddha 3 the paste is removed and visitors in the shrine can see the idol itself. On that day pilgrims come from all parts of India to see the actual idol, and there is a very large crowd. The Raja of Vizianagaram is the trustee of this temple. They lease out the right of selling the sandal paste and the oil in the votive lamps and the right of collecting the offerings at a place called the Kappastambam. It is supposed that barren women will become pregnant by embracing the pillar.

The central shrine was coated with thick paste of chunnam. Several centuries back, it is said, a queen who visited the temple noticed that some of the sculptures on the shrine were obscene and directed that the roof of the shrine should be plastered with chunnam. In the course of years part of the plaster has now come away revealing the sculpture within. A village has grown round the temple but for some reason most of the inhabitants suffer from malaria and enlarged spleens. At the foot of hill there is a flower garden containing pillars from which fountains were made to flow when required.

There are a number of inscriptions in the temple—the earliest of them is being in S. 1035 or 1113 A.C. It is clear therefore that the temple must have been built by Anantavarman. When it was finished he probably invited his maternal grand-father Kulottunga to see the temple. From other inscriptions it is known that Kulottunga visited the Kalinga country in, 1112 and there is Tamil inscription

of his the date of which is unfortunately damaged. Perhaps it is 1112. After this other inscriptions began to appear. On this occasion the town of Vizagapatam was also named Kulottungachola pattana but the name has not stuck in. It still remains Visakhapattana. He was succeeded by his son Madhukamarnava of whom there is an inscription.

June 26. In the fourth regnal year. SII. VI. 482. 1149

He was succeeded by Raghava who ruled for 15 years. 1152
He was succeeded in by Anantavarman Rajaraja who ruled
for 25 years. EI. VI. 198.

Anantavarman chodganga was reigning. 363 of 1905. 1167

In his reign Prithviswara of Pithapur visited Vizaga- 1178
patam. 97 of 1909. 1179

Inscriptions at Mukhalingam showing that Ananta- 1187-
varman Rajaraja II was ruling in his 22nd and 23rd years. 88
SII. VI. 394.

He was succeeded by Aniyanka Bhima. EI. VI. 198.

Narasimha I was ruling at Vizagapatam. 98 of 1909. 1192

In his time there is an inscription in Srikurmam which 1250
shows that the Sage Narasimha Thirtha visited the place.
307 of 1904.

Bhanudeva was his successor. 358 of 1905. 1271

Oct. 23. An inscription of Vijayadita II (claiming to 1273
belong to a collateral branch of the E Chalukyas) at Sri-
kurmam refers to Nannayabhatta and his translation of the
Mahabharata. EI. V. 32.

Between June and September 19. Narasimha came 1275
to the throne. EI. VI. 260.

Narasimha II ruling in Vizagapatam in his 7th year. 1282
364 of 1905.

Narasimha II was reigning in his 15th year at Simha- 1290
chalam. SII. 352, 353, 488.

May 1. A Srikurmam inscription shows that Nara- 1293
simha I was reigning in his 18th year. SII. V. 459.

- 1296 Simhachalam inscription showing Narasimha II was reigning in Vizagapatam District. SII. VI. 389.
- 1297 „ 367, 378.
- 1299 „ 370.
- 1305 His successor was Virabhahu II. „ 397.
- 1307 Bhanudeva II was reigning in Vizagapatam in his 3rd year. SII. VI. 397, 399.
- 1321 He was ruling at Chieacole. SII. V. 430.
- 1322 Pedda Narasimha III ascended the throne. *Ibid.*, 433, 435 etc.
- 23
- 1341 Narasimha III made gifts to Simhachalam and Srikurmam. *Ibid.*, 429 ; SII. VI. 400.
- 1343 Queen of Narasimha III made similar gifts. SII. V. 433-4, 449.
- etc.
- 1345 Narasimha III made gifts. *Ibid.*, 438, 456.
- 46
- 1346 Virabam II began to reign.
- 1353 Bhanudeva III was reigning. SII. V. 447.
- 1376 Bhanudeva III was reigning in Vizagapatam in his 31st year. SII. VI. 285.
- 1378 Narasimha IV was reigning in Vizagapatam. *Ibid.*, 276, 281.
- 1383 Gifts in Vizagapatam by the Queens of Bhanudeva III and Narasimha III. „ 285-6.
- 1387 Narasimha IV made a gift to Simhachalam. „ 454.
- 1389 Narasimha IV son of Bhanudeva III and grandson of Narasimha III was reigning in Vizagapatam „ 401.
- 1406 The Queen of Narasimha IV made a gift to a temple. „ 277.

At about this time Kapilendra Gajapathi of Cuttack invaded the kingdom of Kalinga and annexed it. The Ganga dynasty has come to an end.

THE KAKATIYAS OF WARANGAL.

The territory of Hanumakonda (Warangal) was conferred on a chief of the Kakateya family, Beta by W.C. Vikramaditya VI. His son Prola extended his powers and was ruling in 1117. El. IX. 256. 1117

Grant of village near Kondapalli by Kakatiya Rudra to a temple in Kurnool. 273 of 1905. 1185

Ganapati of Warangal came to the throne. 1199

Ganapati's incursions in Chola territories begin. 1209

A Kurnool inscription shows that he confirmed land previously granted by another. 204 of 1905.

In Guntur, his sister Melambika who married Rudra the second son of the Natavadi chief Buddha made a grant. 803 of 1922.

Dec. 28. An inscription showing Ganapati ruling in Guntur. 88 of 1917. 1211

Chebrolu (Guntur Dt.) granted by him to his General Jaya. El. III. 95. 1213

The Ganapati king operating from Warangal captured large bits of territories in the Telugu country north of the Kistna. 1216

The Kakatiya king was defeated by Yadava Jaitrapala but his kingdom was restored. E. VIII. 275. 1217

Ongole was occupied by Ganapati. B. & V. 972, 1129. 1218

Ganapeswaram in the Kistna Dt. was occupied by Ganapati. E. III 82 IA. XXII. 197. 1223 1231

His general Jaya built a temple at Divi on the coast. Every boat that passed Nangegadda must pay dues to the temple. The revenue of a number of villages was also assigned to the temple. El. III. 82.

April 21. A village granted by him to the temple. El. VI. 38. 1235

- 1236 Ganapati was supreme in the country about Gudivada,
SII. V. 77.
- 1237 He was regarded as supreme at Draksharama by the
local ruler Rajendra chola-Gonka. SII. IV. 468.
- 1238 He was supreme at Repalle south of the Kistna and
at Ongole. 586 of 1893. B & V.
1055 and 1058.
- 1244 Kakatiya Ganapati issued an order that all wrecked
ships and their cargoes should be restored to the owners
on payment of a certain duty. This shows the existence
of coastal trade. El. XII. 128.
- 1248 He was supreme at Rajahmundry. SII. V. 43.
And in Guntur. 175 of 1917.
- 1249 Grants to the temples in Kurnool by the three sons
of the Natavadi Chief Rudra who married Mallambika
sister of Ganapati. 225, 227, 228 of 1905.
- 1249 Inscription at Yenamadala (Guntur Dt.) showing that
-50 Ganapambika daughter of Ganapati who married Kota-
Rudra of Amaravati built a temple. El. III. 94.
- In Kurnool he assigned the tax on salt to a temple at
Markapur. 221 of 1905.
- In Guntur he was supreme. 1805 of 1922.
- 1250 His daughter Ganapambika, wife of Kota Beta of Amara-
vati, was ruling over 6,000 villages. El. III. 95.
- His general Ganapendra Gangayya Sahini of the Kayashta
family made a gift to a temple of Markapur. 283 of 1905.
- Kota Beta built a temple and gave an endowment for
its support. 142 of 1923.
- 1251 Kakatiya ruler in Palnad Taluk south of Kistna.
571 of 1909.
- 1252 Also in Repalle. V. R. Guntur. 581.
In Kurnool 195, 223, 224 of 1905.

Another in Kurnool in 54th year.

In Ongole Taluk. B. & V. 940. 1253

Also in Nellore Dt. B. & V. I. 37. 1255

Another gift by his general Kayastha Sahini. in Kurnool
Dt. 176 of 1905.

A Kalahasti chief Nallasiddhi recognises Vijaya-ganda- 1256
gopala as his over lord. 202 of 1903.

Inscriptions at Pottapi (Cuddapah) and in Nellore 1258
showing that the ruler was Manma-Siddha II, Vijaya-
Gandagopala alias Nalla-Siddha. He succeeded his father
in 1250. 437 of 1911 : B. & V. 520, 595.

In Kurnool Ganapati was reigning. V.R. Kurnool. 405. 1259

In Nellore Manmasiddhi Vijaganda Gopala was reign-
ing. B. & V. 598.

In Kurnool in the 61 year of Ganapati gifts were made
to temples by the Kayashtha chief Gandapendera Janniga-
deva and the Natavadi chief Kumara-Ganapati.

81, 208, 213, of 1905.

In Markapur Taluq (under the rule of Kota Ganapati
of Amaravati) gifts were made to a temple by a chief.

218 of 1905.

Ganapati was ruling in { Kurnool. 196 of 1905.
Nellore. B. & V. 1165. 1260

April 12, A C. P. Grant by him on the occasion of
solar eclipse. C. P. 4 of 1907

Ganapati died and was succeeded by his daughter
Rudramma who adopts male title.

The Telugu choda Manmasiddhi Vijayagandagopala
was ruling in Gudivada. V. R. Kistna. 239-243.

and a local Pallava chief in Nellore. B. & V. 599 ; 600.

A Kolanu Raja Yeragaya deva ruling in Tanuku.
741 of 1920.

- 1261 Kakatiya Rudramma or Rudradeva ruling Kurnool
194 of 1905.
- 1262 and in Guntur. 94 of 1917.
Kota Ganapati ruling in a part of Guntur.
- 1264 103 of 1917.
Rudramma's general Jannigadeva "Maharaja" made
gift of a land to a temple. 550 of 1909.
- 1267 In Markapur Nallasiddhi son of Vijayagandagopala
made a grant of land. 175 of 1905.
- 1267 and he was also ruling in Nellore. B. & V. 603.
-68 In Ongole Taluk and in Nellore a village was granted
by Rudramma. B. & V. 1135, 584.
In Nandigama Taluq his general Kayashtha Sahani
Gandamanaid made a gift of land. V. R. Kistna 278.
- 1270 Rudramma continued to rule in Nellore and in Guntur.
-71 246 of 1905 and 660 of 1920.
- 1273 A gift to a temple by Kayastha Amba-deva grand-
son of Ganapati's general Gangayya Sahni in Kurnool.
168 of 1905.
Rudramma was ruling in Nellore. B. & V. 393.
- 1274 Rudramma was ruling in Guntur. 179 of 1917.
- 1276 Kona Chief Ganapati, ruling in Narsapur Taluq.
SII. V. 66.
Rudramma ruling in Guntur District. 718 of 1920.
- 1277 In Anantapur the local ruler was Irugola Chola
Maharaja. 40 of 17.
Rudramma ruling in Chebrolu. 609 of 1909.
- 1278 Rudramma ruling in Vinukonda Taluq.
523, 533, of 1913.
Telugu Choda—Manmasiddhi Vijayagandagopala
ruling in Cuddappah. 417 of 1911.

Rudramma ruling in Nellore. V. R. Nellore 57. 1279

Kistna. 834 of 1922.

Ongole. B. & V. 1032.

Inscription in Nellore by Tirukklatti deva son of Vijaya- 1280
gandagopala. B. & V. 417.

In Kurnool the Kayastha chief Ambadeva was ruling 1288
locally. 242 of 1906.

Oct. 27. Rudramma was reigning in Guntur.
130 of 1917.

Nov. 28. Rudramma ruling in Guntur. 536 of 1913. 1289

In Kurnool the Kayastha chief Ambadeva remitted 1290
some taxes. His over-Lord was Pratapa Rudra II.
267, 360, 174, 268 of 1905
V. R. Kurnool 409.

Jatavarma Sundara Pandya penetrated into Cuddapah 1290
—Nandalur Jn.

About this time Marco Polo the famous Venetian tra-
veller visited Warangal and described the reign of Pratapa
Rudra.

Rudramma was reigning in Guntur. She dies in this 1291
year. Also Manmagandagopala's reign ended and he was
succeeded by his grandson Manmasiddha III.

SII. VI. 240.

Manmasiddhi Vijayagandagopala died. He was also a 1291
great patron of Telugu literature. The famous Telugu Poet
Tikkana Somayaji who translated 15 parvas of the Maha-
bharatha was patronised by him. He wrote the Nirva-
chanottararamayanam and dedicated it to Manmasiddhi.
Genealogy of Manmasiddhi's family was given in it.

The Kayastha Amabadeva was ruling in Kurnool. He
claims to have established at Nellore Manmagandagopala
who had been deprived of his kingdom. 173 of 1905.

- 1292 Kumara Pratapa Rudra was ruling in Guntur and
Kistna. 545 of 1909 ; 126 of 1897 ;
254 and 256 of 1892.
- 1293 He is also ruling in Ongole Taluq. B. & V. 893 of 1115.
- 1294 Pratapa Rudra ruling in Guntur. V. R. Guntur 307.
and in Kurnool. 179 of 1905.
- He claims to have cut off the head of Manmaganda-
gopala.
- Pratapa Rudra was ruling in Nellore. B. & V. 630.
- 1295 and in the Nandigama Taluq, Kistna District.
V. R. Kistna 252.
- 1296 Pratapa Rudra was reigning in Kurnool. 45 of 1909.
Dec. 26. In Nellore in the 6th year of Vijayaganda-
gopala Ranganadha alias Raja Gandagopala made a gift.
194 of 1894.
- 1297 Pratapa Rudra was reigning in Guntur.
B. & V. 1057 ;
570, 572 of 1909.
- Raja Gandagopala was ruling in Nellore.
- 1299 B. & V. 460, 832.
- Pratapa Rudra reigning in Guntur. 565 of 1909.
- 1302 Jan. 10. Ranganadha Gandagopala ruling in Nellore,
in his tenth year. B. & V. 829.
- Pratapa Rudra II was reigning in Palnad Taluq.
549 of 1909.
- 1303 Feb. 18. Pratapa Rudra II was reigning in Guntur.
173 of 1917 561 of 1909.
- 1307 and in Kurnool. V. R. Kurnool 512.
- 1309 and in Cuddappah and Kurnool.
616 of 1907 ; 260 of 1905.

Allauddin Kilji of Delhi invaded southern India ravaged Pratapa Rudra's territory and laid seige to Warangal.

Pratapa Rudra had to submit and Allauddin returned 1310 to Delhi with thousand camels laden with treasure.

Pratapa Rudra still recognised as ruler in Nellore and Guntur. B. & V. 333, 994.

and in Kurnool and in the Palnad Taluq. 1311

V. R. Kurnool 97 ; 564 of 1909.

Pratapa Rudra continued to reign in Kurnool and 1312 Nellore. V. R. Kurnool 23 and 326.

Feb. 1 and 26. Pratapa Rudra ruling in Kurnool, 1313 Nellore, Cuddappah and Guntur Districts. In one of the inscriptions his general claims to have reduced the fortress of Gandikōta and Gonkayya Reddy was appointed as Governor. 328, 329 of 1905 ; 585 of 1909 and etc.

A certain Bukkaraya was ruling as local chief in Nellore. 1314 B. & V. 642.

Pratapa Rudra II reigning in Guntur. 586 of 1909.

A local chief who had successfully fought against the Mahammadans was honoured by the title Restorer of the Kakatiya family. 111 of 1917.

Pratapa Rudra reigning in Cuddappah, Nellore and 1315 Guntur Districts. 432 of 1911 and B. & V. 455, 1079.

Mar. 4. An inscription of Ranganadha Rajagopala. 1316 B. & V. 844.

Pratapa Rudra reigning in Palnad Taluq, Guntur District. 551 of 1909.

and in Nellore. V. R. Nell. 552.

About this time Malik Kafur carried a raid in the Deccan.

Mar. 25 and June 11. Pratapa Rudra's General Muppidinayaka attained some success.

1317 May 19. Pratapa Rudra was reigning in Guntur. 715 of 1920.

and on the Godavari. SII. V. 40.

and in Guntur. B. & V. 992.

1318 Prataparudra was reigning in Kurnool and Guntur. 652 of 1920.

His general was Somayya Venkanna.

1319 Pratapa Rudra reigning in Guntur. 573 of 1909.

1320 Jan. 26. Pratapa Rudra reigning in Kurnool. 178 of 1905.

Mar. 16. „ in Nellore. B. & V. 589 and 590.

„ in Guntur. B. & V. 903 and 905.

1321 Pratapa Rudra reigning in Guntur. SII. VI. 212.

The Khilji dynasty came to an end in Delhi. Ghiyasuddin Taghluk became emperor. His son Mahammed Taghluk was despatched to attack Warangal. He laid siege to Warangal. Pratapa Rudra put up a stout defence meanwhile the invading army was destroyed by an epidemic.

1322 Oct. 15. Pratapa Rudra was reigning in Nellore. C. P. No. 11 of 1919.
B. & V. 561.

1323 and in Guntur. 604 of 1909.

Warangal was again attacked by forces from Delhi and Pratapa Rudra was taken prisoner. His son Virabhadra became king of the shrunken kingdom.

Sep. 12. At Rajahmundry a Mohammadan Mosque 1324
was consecrated by prince Mohamed Taghluk. This marks
the first incursion of the Muhammadans in the Godavari
District. Soon after the kingdom of Warangal was com-
pletely destroyed, and annexed to Delhi.

Jan. 5. Kakatiya Pratapa Rudra made a gift on the 1330
occasion of a lunar eclipse—last known date. B. & V. 538.

Sep. 2. Hoysala Ballab III was ruling in Anantapur 1340
from 1317 to 1340. 81 of 1911, 738, 772,
780 of 1917.

Kakatiya Vinayaka, son of Pratap Rudra II was 1358
attacked by Muhammad Bahmani and had to pay him a
large indemnity.

Raja Vinayaka, grandson of Pratapa Rudra II was 1364
attacked by Muhammad Bahmani and was put to death by
being thrown into a furnace.

Kingdom of Warangal finally destroyed by Ahmed
Shah.

THE REDDIS OF KONDAVIDU.

Prola or Prolaya Reddi of Kondavidu taking advantage 1335
of the downfall of Warangal established himself as an inde-
pendent chief. A CP. grant was issued by him.
ER. 1919 App. 5.

March 18. An inscription of Prolaya-Vema Reddi 1345
claiming the conquest of Amaravati. EI. VIII. 9.

Prolaya Reddi ruling in Kurnool. His son was Annavota 1346
Reddi. 191 of 1905.

Annavota Reddi make a gift to a temple in Markapur 1347
temple. 250 of 1905.

Another grant by the same showing his rule north and 1350
south of the Kistna. V. R. 102.

- 1353 The same was ruling in Ongole Tq. B. & V. 1037.
- 1356 The same was ruling in Thripuntanthakam in Kurnool.
185 of 1904.
- 1358 The same passed an order conforming the order of
Kakatiya Ganapati regarding the cargoes of wrecked ships.
SII. VI. 11, 601, 602 of 1909.
- 1361 The same defeated by the sons of Pratapa Rudra's
general Singa-Anapotaneedu and Madaneedu. Annavota
was succeeded by his brother Anavema. EI. VIII. 12.
- The poet Srinadha flourished at the court of Anavema
Reddi.
- 1371 April 30, Dec. 27. Anavema Reddi ruling the country.
1922-23 C. P. 9, 15.
- 1377 He made a gift in the Godavari District. SII. V. 43.
- 1378 Jan. 6. He built a hall at Srisailam. He bore the title
Jaganobbaganda. 12 of 1915.
- 1380 Feb. 6. Anavema was ruling in the Amalapur Taluq in
Godavary. EI. III. 59.
- His son Komaragiri divided the territory and handed
over the Rajahmundry tract to his minister and brother-in-
law, Katayyavema who ruled as an independent chief.
EI. VIII. 9.
- 1381 Anavema effected improvements at Draksharama.
SII. IV. 485.
- 1385 Vema Reddi son of Katayya vema ruling in the Kistna
District. 521 of 1893.
- 1386 Katayya vema III made a gift to the temple at Amara-
vati. 259 of 1897.
- 1388 Annadeva made a gift of village in Markapur.
254 of 1905.

Katayyavema III son of Katayyavema II ruling in 1391
Pithapur. The inscription contains the pedigree.

El. IV. 328.

Rachavema brother of Srigiri constructed an irrigation 1398
work in Nellore. B. & V. 549.

Pedda Komati vema granted a village. 1404

A.R.E. 1920 No. 13.

Jan. 1. He gave land to a temple. 1405

V.R. Guntur 604 A.

Mallareddi III son of Srigiri and grandson of Pina- 1408
komati son of Mallah I brother of Prolaya made a gift of
land to a temple at Nellore. B. & V. 502 : 515.

Peda Komati ruling at Kondavidu. 538 of 1090. 1409

An Inscription of Komat vema.

162 of 1899 El. VIII. 12. 1410

Feb. 21. Suramambika wife of Peda Komati Reddi
made a gift. El. XI 31.

Gift of a village of Katamavema Reddi III in Kurnool.
84 of 1915.

Peda Komati ruling in Guntur.

E.R. 1920 App. A. 14. 1411.

Katamavema II granted a village in Konadesa in Goda-
vary. El. IV 318.

Peddakomati gave a village in the Velanadu country. 1412
C.P. VI 1908-09.

A.C.P. Grant issued by Peda Komativemareddi. 1413
E. XI. 313-B.

Oct. 28. Katayyavema III ruling the country North 1414
of the Godavary. He built a hall at Drakshrama.

El. IV 328.

Vemayya Rachavemanna son of Pedda Komati got 1415
an irrigation channel dug in Guntur. 543 of 1909.

- 1416 A.C.P. grant of Komati Vemayya Reddi in Kondapalli. The grants of 1412, 1413, and 1416 contain Telugu verses composed by Srinadha. El. XI. 313 15, 51.
- 1416 Allada Reddi of Rajahmundry branch fought against Peddakomati. SII. V. 41.
- 1416 A servant of Katayyavema III built a hall Draksharama El. IV. 328.
- 1417 Allada Reddi was at Draksharama. SII. IV. 485.
- There is an invasion of the Godavari District by Firoz Shah Bhahamini His general Alp Khan was defeated by Allada Reddi. Alp Khan also attacked and laid siege to Pangal east of Raichur. The able defence of the Hindus compelled Mohammadans to retire. IA. XVIII. 188.
- 1419 An inscription of Vema Reddi son of Komati. 1920 C.P. 7.
- The Reddi dynasty has disappeared from history. The country has been invaded by Krishnadevaraya. El. VIII. 8.

VIZIANAGAR.

- 1335 About this time the Vijayanagar kingdom was founded by two brothers Harihara I and Bukka I sons of Sangama.
- 1336 **Harihararaya** granted a village in Nellore District as an agrahara. B. & V. I. 209.
- 1347 Harihara ruling in Gooty. E. R. 1921 App. A. 9.
- 1352 Prince Sayana or Savana of Vijayanagar was mentioned in an inscription in the Cuddappah district as ruling at Udayagiri in Nellore. 503 of 1906.
- Bukha** was ruling at Penukonda. 522 of 1906.
- 1353 Kampanna II was ruling at Kadiri, Anantapur Dt., for his father Bukka I. His general Gopanna made a gift to a temple. 523 of 1906.
- 1354 An inscription at Gorantla in Anantapur mentions Saluva Mangi and his son Narasimha as ruling there. The latter built a temple. EI. VI. 74.

Virupanna or Virupaksha son of Bukka I was ruling at Penukonda, and the fortress of Penukonda was fortified.

EI. VI. 322.

May 31. The Bitragunta grant of Sangama II on the anniversary of his father Kampanna's death. 1356

EI. III. 21, 118.

Kattaya Nayaka son of Kampanna son of Kattari Saluva Bukka was ruling in Kolar. 1359

E.C.X. Bp. 31.

Bukka I was reigning in Udayagiri Rajya in Nellore and in Cuddapah then called the Paka Vishaya and the Muliki desa, respectively ; also the Penukonda Rajya which later includes Gutti.

I. A. 1914, 7.

May 5. Grant of a village for a temple of Bhairava by Bukka I in Kurnool.

Mad. Mus. V. 5.

Kampanna was ruling in Chittoor Pulinadu tract. 1361

309 of 1912.

Kampanna son of Bukka I ruling at Melpadi. The record mentions his minister Somappa. 1361

89 of 1889.

Another record in Chittoor shows Kampanna's cousin, Sayana son of Kampanna I as ruling the country.

188 of 1903.

Savana was ruling in Cuddapah Dt. 1362

504 of 1906.

and in Nellore. 1364

B & V 847.

Oct. 24. Bukka I was ruling in Anantapur. 1365

27 of 1917.

His son Kampanna was ruling in Chittoor SII. I.

86-87.

and in Kolar. 1366

163 of 1892.

Bukka I was reigning in Anantapur. 1367

779 of 1917, 671 of 1922.

Oct. 15. Bukka's son Bhaskara Bhavadura (Bahadur) ruling in Udayagiri. 1369

EI. XIV. 97.

- 1370 Bukka I was reigning in Cuddapah. V.R. Cud. 20.
In Kurnool a chief Gunda granted land to a temple.
V.R. Kur. 631.
- 1388 Bukka II ruling for his father Harihara II in Anantapur.
819 of 1917.
Jan. 23. He was residing at Penukonda.
E.C.X. Gd. 6.
- 1390 Grant of Parachur by Ramachandra, son of Devaraya
and grandson of Harihara. B. V. I. 1.
- 1392 Harihara II ruling in Anantapur. 338 of 1901.
- 1396 Prince Devaraya I son of Harihara II was ruling in
Cuddapah. V. R. Cud. 9.
and at Udayagiri in Nellore. V. R. Cud. 11.
- 1399 Harihara II reigning in Nellore in his 25th year.
B & V. 846.
May 11. Prince Devaraya I ruling in Guntur.
V. R. Gun. III B.
and in Chittoor. 106 of 1921.
- 1401 Harihara reigning in Chittoor Dt. 192 of 1903.
- 1404 Harihara II built a hall in a temple at Srisailam.
11 of 1915.
- 1405 Devaraya I was ruling in Chittoor, for his brother **Bukka**
II in May, June and in Aug. (5). 313, 320 of 1922.
- 1406 April 19. Devaraya I brother of Bukka ruling in
Chittoor. 319, 321 of 1923.
Bukka II died between August and November, and was
succeeded by his brother **Devaraya** I who was crowned on
November 5. EI. XV. 8.
- 1407 May 21. Devaraya I reigning in Anantapur and in
Kurnool. 401 of 1928. V.R. Kur. 252.
- 1409 Devaraya I reigning in Cuddapah. 467 of 1906, and
in Nellore. B & V. 414.

Mar. 20. Prince Vijayabhupati was ruling in Chittoor 1410
and in Punganoor. 324 of 1912.

Sept. 8. He founded an agraharam in Palmaner.
CP. 6 of 1912-13.

His mother Hemambika queen of Devaraya I was the
daughter of Nallanuka Reddi and of Vema sani, sister of
Anavema Reddi.

Devaraya was ruling in Nellore. B & V. 350. 1415

Devaraya I was ruling in Nellore, where his son 1416
Ramachandra was ruling as viceroy over Udayagiri.
B. & V. 636.

Devaraya I was ruling in Anantapur. 526 of 1906. 1417

Devaraya II was ruling in Cuddapah—recording the 1425
erection of a spire. V. R. Cud. 637.

A temple was built in Nellore by Saluva Sambaraya. 1426
B & V. 1184 and 1202.

Devaraya II was reigning in Chittoor. 389 of 1911; 1427
479 of 1905.

Devaraya II was reigning in Nellore. B & V. 319; 1428
Chejerla and Lingampadu C. P. grants of Devaraya. 1429
B. V. I. 12, 149.

Devaraya II was ruling in Cuddapah. Grant of land 1430
to certain temples levies fee for every marriage.
V. R. Cud. 139.

Devaraya II was ruling in Nellore. Grant of a village 1432
by the local ruler to the Goddess Ganga Ramaswami
and in Anantapur. V. R. Nellore 80.
765 of 1917.

Devaraya II was ruling in Cuddapah. 606 of 1907. 1434
V. R. Cud. 642.

Devaraya was ruling in Chittoor. 454 of 1905. 1435

Devaraya II reigning in Cuddapah. V. R. Cud. 41. 1442

In the Godavari district a local ruler Ayyappa Maharaja of the Vatsa family is mentioned. SII. V. 37.

1444 In an inscription at Draksharama, the local ruler at Rajahmundry was described as Maha Pradana of Deva Raya of Vijayanagar. SII. IV 484.

1451 **Mallikharjuna** succeeded Devaraya and was reigning in Kurnool. V. R. Kur. 601.

1455 The Gajapati king of Cuttack was ruling in the country about Bezwada and Kondapalli. His officer Routaraya made a gift to a temple at Bezwada. I.A. XX. 390.

Saluva Narasimha son of Gunda gave a village near Tirupati. He was also ruling in that tract. 253 of 1904.

1456 Suluva Tirumala son of Gopa made gifts to the temple at Srisaillam. V. R. Kur. 489-H.

1458 Feb. 4. Mallikarjuna was ruling in Kurnool. 22, 25 of 1915.

Humayun Bahamini king attacked the Telugu fortress Devarakonda and suffered a heavy defeat, the defenders being helped by troops from Orissa. I.A. XXVIII 244.

1459 Mallikarjuna was reigning in Kurnool. V. R. Kur. 517. and in Cuddapah. V. R. Cud. 516.

1462 Saluva Narasimha mentioned in Insn. at Tirupati.

1463 Saluva **Timma** son of Gunda and elder brother of Nara-
-64 simha was also ruling. 69 of 1889 ; 249 of 1904.

1464 Purushottama Gajapati succeeded Kapileswara. His seventh year fell in 1470-71. SII. V. 420, 458.

The Gajapati king carried on a raid from Kondavidu. ER. 1919, para 47.

1472 And was ruling in the Vizagapatam District. 285 of 1899.

1475 Saluva Narasimha was ruling as Viceroy at Chittoor. 59 of 1889.

Muhammad Bahamini made Nizam-ul-muluk Bahri 1477
his Viceroy in Telingana tracts of Rajahmundry, Bellam-
konda, Kondapalli. Azim Khan was in charge of Warangal.

Virupaksha II was king at Vijayanagar. Saluva
Narasimha was ruling for him in Cuddapah. 405 of 1911.

The King of Vijayanagar, usurper **Saluva Narasimha** 1492
and his eldest son were murdered.

The Vijayanagar kingdom was usurped by his second son
Immadi Narasimha ; Timmaraja his minister made a grant
in Kurnool. V. R. Kur. 602.

Immadi Narasimha continues to reign in Kurnool. 1492
V.R. Kur. 516. -93

Immadi Narasimha was reigning at Kottakota near Madana- 1494
palli, in Chittoor Dt. A Mosque was built showing that
Muhammadans were infiltrating into the country. 438 of 1914.

March—Immadi Narasimha was ruling in Anantapur, 1497
and in Cuddapah. V. R. Anantapur. -8
39 and Cud. 508.

His minister Narasanayaka acquires great influence over
him. ER : 1905 para 44.

Nov. 5. The Gajapati king Vira Rudra son of Puru- 1500
shottama reigning in Guntur. The Gajapati king was in
possession of Udayagiri and Kondavidu. 802 of 1922.

Immadi Narasimha was reigning in Kurnool. 1503
V. R. Kur. 551 and 552.

Prataparudra succeeded Purushottama Gajapati. One
Chittapakhan, a Hindu bearing a Muhammadan title took
the fortress of Warangal from the Muhammadans.

108 of 1902.

Aug 25. Immadi Narasimha gave a village in Chittoor 1504
District. Devulapalli plates EI. VII. 74.

Immadi Narasimha was assassinated. 1505
Sewell Forgotten Empire 311-14.

Narasanayaka who usurped the Kingdom also died, and **Viranarasimha** became king. He was ruling in Kurnool in October, 16. 171 of 1913.

- 1506 Viranarasimha was reigning in Cuddapah.
-8 V. R. Cud. 62. 389 of 1904.

May, 7. Golkonda and other Bahmani governors declare their independence.

- 1509 May 4. Viranarasimha was ruling at Tadpatri.
324 of 1892.

- 1509 July. Viranarasimha died and was succeeded by **Krishnadevaraya**. In October he was ruling in Cuddappah.
491 of 1906.

Prataparudra Gajapati was ruling in Udayagiri region in Nellore. ER. 1921 App. A 21.

- 1510 Prataparudra was reigning in Vizagapatam.
377 of 1905.

Krishnadevaraya remitted taxes on marriages collected from brides and bridegrooms—a practice which had been enforced previously. Saluva Timma was the chief minister. 387 of 1904.

- 1513 Krishnadevaraya laid siege to Udayagiri, granted a village in the Polur Taluq in Nellore Dt. B & V. 1316.

- 1514 The fortress of Udayagiri was captured by Krishnadevaraya. An uncle of the Gajapati king, Tirumalakanta *alias* Raghavaraya and his wife were made prisoners. The Gajapati king fled to Kondavīdu. B & V. 1386.

Krishnaraya carried away from Udayagiri an image of Krishna and erected a temple for it, in his capital. Some villages were granted. B. V. 1382.

Aug, 20. Rayasam Kondamarasa was appointed as governor of Udayagiri. B & V. 1197.

The governor made several grants.

B & V. 536 and other

Krishnadevaraya continued his invasion into the Telugu ¹⁵¹⁵ country. He captured Addanki, Vinukonda, Bellamkonda and other towns.

June 23. He captured Kondavidu. EI. VI. 108.

Virabhadragajapati son of Prataparudra was made prisoner.

July 8. Krishnadevaraya visited Amaravati and after weighing himself in gold made gifts to the temple. His queens were Tirumaladevi and Chinnadevi.

EI. VII. 20.

July 15. Nagulavaram grant for a lunar eclipse to an astronomer. B. V. I. 125.

July 25. Krishnaraya visited Srisailam and Ahobala where he gave gifts to the temples.

Nadendla Appanna son of Timmayya and nephew of Saluvatimma was made governor of Gutti, Vinukonda and Amaravati. His brother Gopanna was made governor of Kondavidu. Afterwards they exchanged places.

EI. VI. 230.

Krishnaraya next proceeded to Bezwada, and captured Kondapalli. Prataparudra Gajapati's wife and son were made prisoners and sent to Vijayanagar.

Oct 19, Virabhadra the Gajapati King's son previously captured was made Nayaka of a small tract in Mysore.

Krishnaraya marched from Kondapalli to the north up to Simhachalam, where the Gajapati king submitted, and his queen was taken as hostage. Peace was made between the two kings, and Krishnaraya married the Gajapati king's daughter.

Kondamarasa, governor of Udayagiri granted a village ¹⁵¹⁶ to a temple. B & V. 1187.

Boundary disputes between Kondapalli and Kondavidu were settled. 325 of 1919.

Saluva Govinda was ruling in Cuddapah. 342 of 1905.

An inscription at Simhachalam shows that Krishnaraya visited the temple. SII. VI. 260-1.

He visited Kalahasti and erected a hundred pillar hall in the temple. SII. VIII. 495.

In Cuddapah a gift was made for the merit of Krishna-devaraya and Saluva Govinda. 342 of 1905.

1517 In Anantapur Kondamarasa made a gift to a temple so that Krishnaraya may be blessed with children. Shortly after a son was born to the king. 87 of 11912.

Nov 4, Saluva Timma made a grant at Kalahasti. 113 of 1922.

1518 Saluva Govinda ruling in Cuddapah. 343 of 1905.

Bahamani kingdom was broken up and Telingana fell to the share of Kuli Kutb Shah of Golkonda.

1520 Kondamarasa was still the governor of Udayagiri. B & V. 542 and 1170.

May 2. Nadella Gopa was governor at Kondavidu. EI. VI. 230.

1521 Krishnaraya was supreme in Guntur.

1522 Krishnadevaraya was supreme at Chittoor and Cuddapah

In Cuddapah the Telugu chief Matlakumarayya was locally ruling. V.R. Cud. 832.

1524 Krishnaraya's son Tirumala (a boy of six or seven) was mentioned as ruling at Gorantla in Anantapur. The rule was nominal. 91 of 1912 ; 181 of 1913.

Near Kondapalli and Bezwada some villages were endowed by Kutbshah of Golkonda for the support of a charity. 153 of 1913.

1526 Krishnaraya's brother Achutaraya was Viceroy in Nellore. B & V. 802.

1527 Krishnaraya was supreme in Chittoor.

Rayasam Ayyappa of the family of the Governor made 1527
a grant of a village in Udayagiri. B. & V. 615.

April 29, Oct. 27, Krishnaraya was supreme in 1529
Kurnool. EI. XIV. 168 15 of 1915

and (July 28) in Nellore. B & V. 362.

March 14. Achutaraya was reigning in Anantapur. 1530
453 of 1920. -1

March 20. One of Golkonda sultan's officers at Konda- 1531
palli made a charitable gifts of two villages. 152 of 1913.

Oct. 29. Achutaraya's son Venkatadri was ruling in
Anantapur. 374 of 1912.

Salakam Tirumala, brother-in-law of Achutaraya 1533
granted a village near Nellore. He is also mentioned
in Anantapur. B & V. 432. 51 of 1912.

C. P. grant of Polepalli. B. V. I. 69.

KUTBSHAHS OF GOLKONDA.

Kuli Kutb shah of Golkonda defeated the Gajapati king 1540
in a battle near Rajahmundry. The whole of the territory
between the Godavari and the Kistna rivers was ceded to
Golkonda.

Achuta reigning in Chittor. He had a son prince 1541
Venkatadri. 373 of 1911.

C. P. grant of Yadavalli. B. V. I. 91.

April 5. Achuta reigning near Penukouda. 1542
177 of 1913.

June. Achuta died. His son Venkatadri died soon
after.

August 6. Sadasiva ruling at Chittor. 1543

A Hindu rebellion in Golkonda with the help of Vijaya-
nagar. Efforts were made to take several fortresses.

C. P. grant of Mamidipundi. B. V. I. 98. 1549

- 1556 C. P. grant of 31 villages in Chandragiri Division, now in the British Museum. EI. IV. 1.
- 1558 Guntur and other forts ceded by Golkonda to Rama Raj.
- 1543-1559 Ramaraja, brother-in-law of Sadasiva his brother Venkatadri and Tirumala and other relations are all powerful in the state. They make grants in Kurnool, in Nellore—Udayagiri in Cuddapah in Rayadrug (Bellary) and in Anantapur . . . Several Ins.
- 1565 The battle of Talikota. Ramaraya, the Vijayanagara chief was defeated and killed by the Bahamini kings. Sadasivaraya changed his capital to Penukonda, the town of Vijayanagar being destroyed.
- 1566 Feb. 19. Rangappa a member of the Aravidu family governing the fortress of Kondavidu for Sadasiva. V. R. Guntur 354.
- 1581 Ibrahim Kutubshah of Golkonda died and was succeeded by Muhammad Kuli.
- 1584 Inscriptions of Sri **Rangaraja** in Cuddapah and Kurnool. 70 of 1915 ; 607 of 1917.
- 1587 **Venkatapati** was ruling in Kurnool. V. R. Kur. 109.
By this time the Kutbushahs of Golkonda became rulers of Circars.
- 1589 Muhammad Kuli changes his capital from Golkonda to Hyderabad.
- 1601 Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Kurnool. V. R. Kur. 439.
Mangalampad grant. B. V. I. 25.
- 1614 Grant of the village Narava to the temple at Simhachalam under order of Kuli Kutbshah. 373 of 1905.
- 1612 Kuli Kutbshah died at Golkonda, and was succeeded by his brother Abdullah.
- 1614 Venkatapati Raja of Chandragiri died and was succeeded by his nephew **Rama Deva** III who was deposed, compelled to murder his family and take his own life.

The English abandon Masulipatam and a factory was built at Dugarajapatnam which was renamed Armagam and mounted with 12 guns. 1628

Pedda Venkata II was ruling in Anantapur. 807 of 1917. 1638
CP. 17 of 1911. 40

Madras was granted to the East India Company. 1639

Abdullah of Golkonda was ruling in Nellore. B & V. 624. 1641

Abdullah of Golkonda captured Udayagiri. 1642
B & V. 1385.

Venkatapati Raja of Chandragiri died and was succeeded by **Sri Ranga Rayal**.

Sriranga III was reigning in Kurnool from Penukonda. 1643
691 of 1927.

Sriranga III was reigning in Anantapur. Kallada-1645
kurichi Grant. EI. VII 545 App.

Mention is made of Koneti Obala Raja of Nandyal.

Ulsur grant of **Sri Ranga**. B. V. I. 41.

THE MOGULS.

Aurangazeb attacked Golkonda and annexed it to the Moghal Empire. 1687

An inscription in Kurnool mentions the Sultan Padsha or Emperor of Delhi as the sovereign. 1707
V.R. Kur. 502.

Venkata IV ruling at Chandragiri. E.R. 1915 A-4. 1708

THE NIZAM.

Asafjah the Viceroy of the Deccan fought against Mubarez Khan defeated and killed him. 1724
Hyderabad became independent of the Moghal Empire.

THE FRENCH.

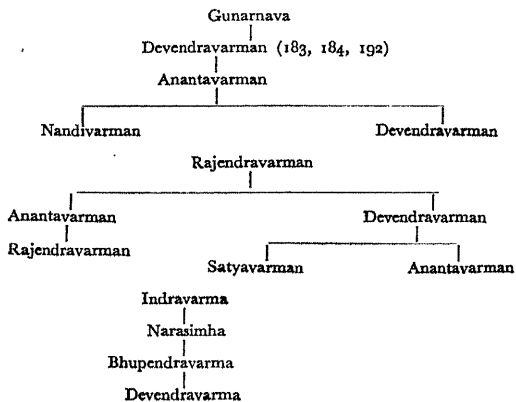
The French induced Salabat Jung to make several concessions to them and thus obtained Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Chicacole Circars. 1753

THE BRITISH.

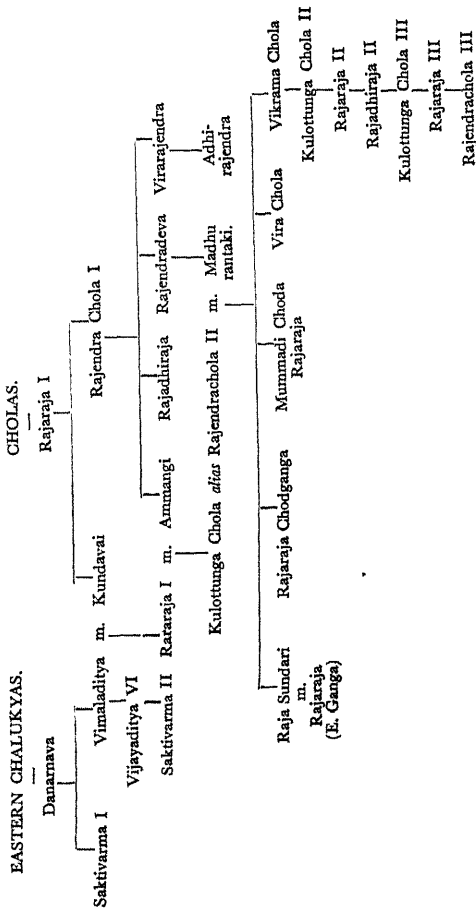
- 1766 The Northern Circars were ceded to the East India Company by the Nizam of Hyderabad in return for payment to him of 9 lakhs of rent and promise of military help.
- This was confirmed by a grant from the Emperor of Delhi, and the Circars became British possessions.
- 1785 Grants of Villages by Tippu Sultan in Cuddappah District. V. R. Cud. 364, 390.
- 1800 Nizam Ali Nawab of Arcot ceded to the English Cuddapah and Kurnool.
- 1823 By arrangement with the Nizam the English Company became the absolute owners of the Circars.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

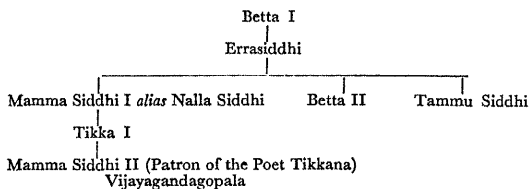
EASTERN GANGAS.



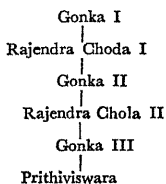
EASTERN CHALUKYAS, CHOLAS AND CHOLA CHALUKYAS.



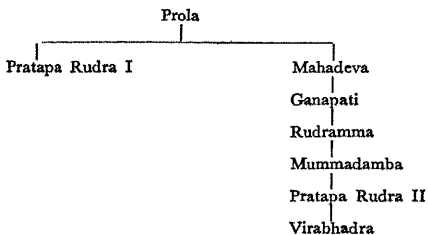
TELUGU CHODAS.



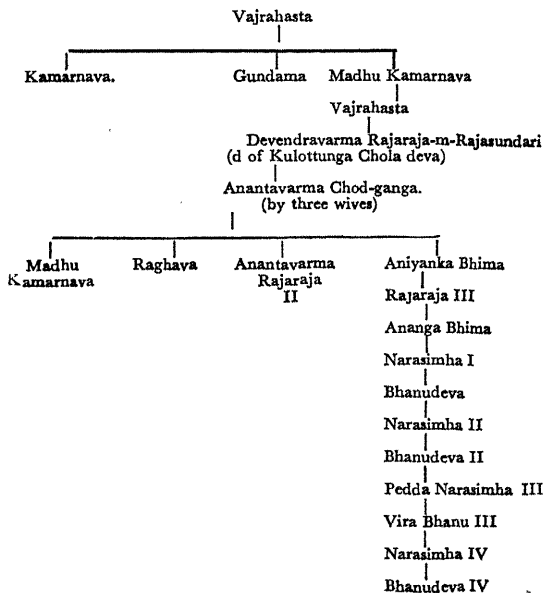
VELNADU CHIEFS.



KAKATIYAS.



EASTERN GANGAS (DYNASTY 2)



APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY OF HIOUEN-TSANG'S TRAVELS IN THE TELUGU COUNTRY.

From Konguto (?), going 1400 or 1500 li, he came to Kalinga. The country was said to be about 500 li in circuit, and its capital 20 li round. According to one identification, the capital is Rajahmundry or Koringa. But, according to another calculation it must be sought for near Vizianagaram or Kalingapatam. As modern scholars have identified Kalinganagara in inscriptions with Mukhalingam, in the Parlakimidi Zamindari (EI. IV. 183, XVII. 332), I venture to suggest that this was the place described by Hiouen-Tsang. The traveller describes the land as cultivated and also full of forests. Among the fauna he mentions a wild elephant and the climate was said to be very hot. The people were said to be impulsive but trustworthy.

From this, going north-west he came to the country of Kiao-sa-lo or Kosala which is probably the country watered by the upper feeders of the Mahanadi and Godavari. It corresponds to modern Bastar and other Orissa states. But the rivers are not mentioned. After travelling 900 li nearly, he came to the country of Antolo or Andhra. The capital is called Pingki (lo) or Vengi but other identifications are suggested. The country is cultivated, the soil being rich and fertile, but the temperature is very hot. The party then came to Dhanakataka and its capital had been identified with the modern Bezwada. But there is reason to think that Bezwada had not then been founded. If so, the identification is doubtful. The capital may be the city near Nagarjuna-Konda which has since completely disappeared and the ruins of which are the subject of a monograph in the Government of India memoirs. The people belonged to different religions. They esteemed learning very much. To the east of the city was a convent near a mountain, called the Poorvasila and west of it is another called Avarasila. The latter is sometimes identified with Amaravati. To the east of the city was a mountain cave. The river Krishna was not mentioned.

From here the party went to the Chola country.

APPENDIX II.

If, to the list of the inscriptions mentioned in pp. 1—16 of this book, the following lists are added being all the dated inscriptions of S. India, we get the complete proof that the week and the names of the week days were unknown in Southern India before 631 A.C.

KSHAHARATAS.

<i>Place</i>	<i>Ruler</i>	<i>Year and Date</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>EI.</i>
Nasik	Rishabhadatta, son-in-law of Nahapana	.. Chaitra	1 15	32 1135	VIII 85
	"	42 Vaisakha	1 15 } 33	1153	82
		41 Kartika			
		45 " ANDHRAS.			
Kanheri	Raja Madhari- putra Swami Sakasenna	8 Summer	5 10 {	5 1001 6 1002	
Karle	Gautamaputra Sri Satakarni	17 Rainy	4 1	9 1105	
Nasik	"	18 "	2 1	7 1125	71
"	"	{ 24 Summer	2 10	8 1126	73
"	"	24 Rainy	4 5		
"	Vasishthiputra Swami Sri Pulumavi	2 Winter	4 6	11 1147	94
		or 8			
"	"	6 Summer	5 ..	12 1122	59
Karle	"	7 Summer	5 1	15 1100	VII. 61
Nasik	"	19 "	2 13	13 1123	VIII. 16
"	"	22 "		7 14 1124	" 65
Karle	"	24 Winter	3 2	16 1106	VII. 71
Nanaghat	Vasishthiputra Chatarphana Satakarni	13 "	5 10	18 1120	
Nasik	Yagnasri Gautamipu- tra Satakarni	7 "	3 1	21 1146	VIII. 93
Kanheri	"	16 ..	11 5	22 1024	
"	"	.. Summer	5 ..	23 987	
Malavalli	Haritiputra Vishnukada Chutu Satakarni	1 Summer	2 1	26 1125	
Banavasi	"	12 Winter	7 2	25 1186	
Sirodi	Devaraja	12 Magha	2 12	EI. XXIV.	143

KSHATRAPA INSCRIPTIONS.

<i>R</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Ruler</i>	<i>Saka year</i>	<i>Month & date</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>EL.</i>
38	Junagadh	Rudradaman	72	Margasira	2.1	965 VIII. 36
39	Gunda	Rudrasimha I	3	Vaisakha	1.5	963 XVI. 233
40	Junagadh	"	..	Chaitra	1.5	966 XVI. 239
41	Mulwasar	Rudrasena I	122	Vaisakha	2.5	962
42	Tasdan	Abhira	126 or 127	Bhadrapada	2.5	967 XVI. 236

ABHIRA.

43	Nasik	Eswarasena	9	Summer	4.13	1137 XVI. 88
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KADAMBA—ALL COPPER PLATES.

Devangere (Mysore)	Mrigesavarman	3	Pousha	Kartika	2	10	IA. VII. 35
"	"	4	"	Rainy	8	15	VII. 37
Halsi	"	8	Vaisakha	Kartika	1	15	VI. 24
Nilambur	Ravivarman	5	"	"	1	15	VIII. 146
Halsi	"	11	"	Hemantha	6	10	VII. 27
Sirsi	"	35	"	Kartika	1	5	XVI. 216
Halsi	Harivarman	4	"	Phalguna	1	13	VI. 30
Manna Halli	Krishnavarma II	7	"	Kartika	1	5	EL. VI. 18
Sirsi	"	19	"	"	1	15	XVI. 268
Kudgere	Sivamandhatrivarman	2	"	Vaisakha	1	15	XI. 14

VAKATAKAS (PLATES)

				<i>EL.</i>
Basim (Akola Dt.)	Vindhyaśakti I	37	Hemanta	XXVI. 137
Poona	Prabavati Gupta	13	Kartika	XV. 39
Kothuraka (Wardha Dt.)	Pravarasena II	2	Asvini	XXVI. 155
Belora	"	11	Kartika	XXIV. 260
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Seoni	"	18	Paṭuna	Hirala. 57
Indore (Nizam's Dom.)	"	23	Vaisakha	XXIV. 52
Dudia (Chindwara Dt.)	"	23	Rainy	III. 258
Tirodi (Balagat Dt.)	"	23	Magha	XXII. 167
Pattan	"	27	Kartika	XXIII. 81

CHEDI ERA

Pardi	Dahrsena (Trikutaka)	207	Vaisakha	X 51
Surat	Vyaghrasena (Trikutaka)	241	Kartika	XI. 219
Soro (Orissa)	Shambhuyasas	260	"	XXIII. 197

OTHER SORO PLATES

Souradatta	15	Vaishaka	15	} XXIII. 197
"	"	Magha	29	
Banudatta	5	Paṭuna	17	

SAILOBHAVAS-COPPER PLATES

Cuttack Museum	Madhavavarman	15	Śravana	24	XXIV. 198
Kondeda	Dharmaraja Manabhita	30	Vaisakha	18	XXX. 265
Nimmino	Dharmaraja Deva	9 ?	Vaisakha	12	XXI. 35

ADDENDA.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Addition</i>
31	end of the table	Tandikonda EI. XXIII. 161. Granting four villages to a temple—958.
44	Above 6 from bottom	1058 In Guntur E. Chalukya Raja Raja was ruler—663, 671 of 1920.
64	17	1082 April 2 Khorni plates JAHS. I. 40.
69	Between 5 and 6	Hanumakonda Ins. of Rudra Deva IA. XI. 9. 1162.
71	3	After Dt. add Sarngapuram C.P.
78	before line 7	1358 Koduru grant of the same for a solar eclipse. EI. XXV. 137. 1361 Inr. of the same at Amaravati. SII. VI. 115.
78	After 13	1374 Aug. 22—Grant of same for a lunar eclipse EI. XXI. 269.
79	After line 9	Grant of the right of worship 106 in the temple of Malakonda. B. V. I. 23.
80	After 14	1431 Jan. 14. Konkuduru plates of Allaya Dodda EI. V. 53. 1434 Jan. 7. Vemavaram plates of Allaya Dodda XIII. 237. Dec. 27. In. of Mallambika, wife of Vemayya Reddi at Bhimavaram SII. V. 12. 1437 Last known date of Reddis 24 of 1893.
15	(in margin)	1443.

ERRATA.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
2	last of the first table	Ruloma	Puloma
4	4 between the tables as		a
7	2	after 'of'	(Pallava)
8	heading of the table	Pallavas	Pallava
10	11	Sigupuram	Singupuram
11	9 from end	Kehetra	Kshetra
13	6	Ramatheeratham	Ramatirtham
		Vishnukundin	Vishnukundins
	7 from end	Indrabhattra	Indrabhattaraka
15	8	Guddvadi	Guddavadi
	17	Easter	Eastern
17	4 from end	Ploamur	Polamur
19	last of first para.	Vindhyee	Vindhyas
	last	Elaminchili	Elamanchili
20	4	Chipurapalli	Chipurupalli
	7 from end	660 July 13	659 July 24
21	7	Vijayaditya	Vinayaditya
23	4	775	755
	25 }		
24	7 }	Rashtrakuttas	Rashtrakutas
	31 }		
	11	806	808
24	13	Chalukyas	Chalukya Prince
24	37	836	846
25	1	Ahadana karma	Ahadanakaram
27	24	Devarashtra	Devarashtra
29	6	Paganavarma	Paganavaram
29	29	Geneology	Genealogy
	last	Bhimavaram	Bhimesvara
31	7 from end	I	II
32	42	inter-ragnam	inter-regnum
33,	35 Page heading	Chalukyas	Ganga Era
35	table. ref. for (6)	X. IV,	XIV.
39	18	Virinita	Virinika
	19	Hetuloka	Hetiloka

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
40	18	C	G
41	9 from end last	941 Western	641 Eastern
41	} page heading	Gangas of Kalinga	Eastern Chalukyas
43			
45			
47	}	Brothor Kuppam	Brother Koppam
44			
45			
46	3 from end	6	8
51	5 from end	was ruling)	)was ruling
56	2	Bopatla	Bapatla
59	Last two lines	104—1905	EI. VII. 123; B. & V. II. 735.
63	1	9971—410	997—1410
64	6	999	998
	13 from bottom	1006	1012
65	10, 11	omit Rellivalsa in line 10	and put it in line 11
	18	Mukhalingam	Mahendragiri
	19	1130	1135
67	16	VI	V
	18	1192 should be in line 17	
	19	1250 should be in line 18	
	19—21	should go to the end of the page and 307 of 1904	EI. VI. 268
	last	I	II
68	16	Virabam II	Virabhanu III
69	18	III. 95	V. 143
	26	E	EI
		XXII	XXI
70	4	128	188
71	3	37	137
72	1262 (line 3) and 103 of 1917 (line 5)		should be in line 4
	1264 (line 5)		should be in line 6

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
73	16	Jn	In
77	4-5	Was...annexed	had to pay tribute
	8	Ballab	Ballala
	11	Kakatiya..	Kanhiya Nayaka
		Rudra II	
	14	Grandson..	son of Kanhaiya
		Rudra II	Nayaka
	17	margin	1424
	20	Prola or Pro- layya	Vemayya
	24	Between ' 18 '	A. C. P. Granting
		and ' an '	the village of
			Atukur. Also an
	28	make	makes.
78	2	Thriputanthakam	Tripurantakam
78	6	delete SII. VI. ii.	
79	14-15	omit the lines	and insert 1410 in
		line 16	
	24-25	omit the lines	
80	1	Kondapalli	Aminaba l
	2	1412	1410
	6	after ' lall '	' at '
	13	XVIII	XXVIII
	17	Krishna	Pratapa
	18	E. I. VIII. 8	SII. IV. 484
	19	Vizianagar	Vijayanagar
	3 under Vijayanagar		omit the line
96	4, 6	Mamma	Manma

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